THE DECATUR DAILY REVIEW.

VOLUME VI. DECATUR, ILL. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1879. NUMBER 165

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Has spring come, gentle Annie?

An exchange calls him "Bob Injuresoul."

Temperance meeting at the court house to-night.

Rev. J. F. Montgomery was among our business callers yesterday.

An early spring—jumping out of bed at five o'clock these mornings.

Gospel temperance meeting at the tabernacle, Sunday afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

Our good friend. P. M. Seiberling, of Blue Mound, favored us with a pleasant call yesterday.

Z. T. Hundley esq., an ever welcome visitor of the REVIEW office, favored us with a call yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. McKinney have returned to this city, from their protcted visit in this county.

W. E. Vickers and F. M. Browning subscribed for the REVIEW last evening. And still they come.

Snow on the ground and a piercing north wind, yesterday morning, was a bad set-back to spring poetry.

Mrs. Wm. H. Bayne, daughter and son, went to Blue Mound yesterday, and are the guests of Supervior House.

Montgomery & Co. have moved to 24 Merchant street, and are now ready to see their numerons patrons and friends.

Truth is stranger than fiction. A man may know that he is a liar, and yet he'll feel decidedly strange when he is called one.

Sergeant John Stauffer, of the gallant Decatur guards, looked in upon us yesterday, and thinks his prospects are good for the vacant lieutenantship.

For all the luxuries of the season, call upon W. H. Jeakle, the popular and gentlemanly superintendent of Martin's restaurant and confectionery.

Max Mathias, one of the popular salesmen and right hand men at Cheap Charley's, has returned from Macomb, and is again engaged at his old post of duty.

Jason Kitchen is announced as a candidate for poundmaster. He is an excellent and faithful man, and would fill the place creditably and satisfactorily.

Cheap Charley is at Danville, superintending the opening of their mammoth branch store, which is in charge of his brother, and will return to-morrow morning.

Go to the opera house this evening, and enjoy a rich and rare treat. It is the last night of "North and South," in this city, and there doubtless will be a full house.

Captain John Washington Hartley and Lieutenant Billy Albert make the fiercest looking confederate soldiers ever seen. Go and see them at the opera house to night.

Numerous newspaper men lie awake at night, mentally debating whether they will leave their property to some charitable institution or spend it the next day for a glass of pop.

Cæsar's wife didn't have a red nose, else she would not have been considered "above suspicion." No red nosed person, male or female, is above suspicion in these tabernacle times.

Thanks to the energetic board of directors of the tabernacle those who attend Prof. Richard's scientific lectures can wear their good clothes—the entertainment and the tar will be seperate.

The feelings of the wading mariner who seeing a bottle borne toward him by the flowing tide, thought it was sherry, hoped it was rum, and on uncorking it found a tract, can be imagined.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods, there is a rapture on the lonely shore," but what is all of this beside the ecstacy of a Decatur lady as she sails into church in her bran-new spring hat and feather?

The whisky war in Decatur is about to be-gin, and it promises to be a most spirit-ed affair. Some fellows are foaming because they will be beer-eft of their lager, while others are wine-ing about it. That's what ales 'em.

Railroads have a great fascination for deaf and dumb men and drunken men. The deaf man invariably takes his morning walk along the track, and the drunken man is perfectly happy when he can find a rail for a pillow.

If business men expect to revive trade, they cannot do so by sitting down and moaning over the hard times. Let them go to work and push things; pitch in like men of energy, and advertise judiciously and liberally.

If a single day should be set apart for everybody to celebrate by confining themselves strictly to the truth and not abuse their neighbors, what a death-like stillness would prevail in many confidential circles, especially among gossipers and scandal-mongers, and what a spell of silence would fall on the circles that are wont to congregate around grocery stores at this particular season of the year.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

MAYOR HAWORTH'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The New Officers—Business Transacted, Et cetera.

The council chamber was thronged by an eager crowd of citizens, last evening, it being the occasion of the inauguration of Mayor Haworth and the other city officers. The council was called to order by Mayor Haworth, and the roll call showed that the full board of aldermen were present.

Warrants were ordered to be drawn to pay the judges and clerks of election $3 each for their services. Ben Dill was also allowed $5 for the use of his shop for election purposes.

The new aldermen—Ebenezer MacNabb and William A. Dennis—then took their seats. On motion, the retiring aldermen were thanked for their services. Alderman Swearingen responded by making a neat and eloquent speech, and said he was satisfied with his whole conduct, except running for mayor. Alderman Barnett declined making a speech. Alderman Bramble thanked the members for their kindness towards him, but had no apology to offer for any part of his conduct. Alderman Kuny said the record of the council for the past year was one of discord and strife, and now he was glad to step down and out. He had no regrets or apologies to offer, and said he had voted fairly and fearlessly on every question. He hoped the gentlemen who played the petty trick, Tuesday night, could say as much when they vacated their chairs. Alderman Harwood had a few kind words to say. Aldermen Durfee of course improved the opportunity to make what he called a "speech." It was of the usual calibre — telling all about what a splendid and excellent gentleman he is, and how nobly he performed the duties of alderman. Alderman MacNabb narrated his experience. Alderman MacDonald twaddled away feebly for awhile. Alderman Dennis said they would have to wait two years before hearing him.

Mayor Haworth then delivered the following brief, pertinent and sensible

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Gentlemen of the City Council: We have been called by the suffrages of the people to manage for them the business pertaining to the municipal government of the City of Decatur for the ensuing year.

It will be our duty, first to examine carefully into the condition of the city, as to its finances, its police, water and fire departments, its streets, alleys, public grounds, buildings, etc.; and then to determine what is necessary and what is best to be done to promote the welfare and prosperity of the city. In doing this we no doubt shall find conflicting and discordant interests seeking our attention and action. And to some extent doubtless our own views and inclinations will be more or less conflicting. These it should be our endeavor to harmonize as much as possible, remembering at all times that it is not ourselves whom we should serve, but the public, who have a right to demand and require of us our best efforts in their behalf, and who will observe our actions with a watchful eye.

Like all other communities we have just passed through a period of great financial depression, and our means of growth and development have to a great extent been thereby curtailed; some of our factories have been stopped for a period, or closed altogether; many of our business men have become insolvent; but our municipal government, standing almost alone among a multitude, has passed through the ordeal without having accumulated any considerable indebtedness, while her public improvements will compare favorably with those of other cities within this and adjoining states.

Whether it shall prove true or not we all feel that the time of depression is past; that we have made the turn, and reached at last the first step of the ladder to returning prosperity. With prosperity the burdens of our city government will rest more lightly upon the people. But I would not have you understand we may with impunity, therefore, impose increased burdens. But our several departments of government must be kept up to their present standard; and whatever shall be required for this purpose must be promptly and judiciously used.

The already proposed improvement to increase the water supply should be carried to completion at the earliest practicable moment, and wherever the consumers will justify it water mains should be extended so as to increase the fire protection.

Our fire department should be encouraged, so far as lies in our power, to maintain its present efficient state.

And while I do not approve of spending too much of the people's money in making what must in the end prove temporary improvements to streets and sidewalks, yet they must be kept in repair, and to the extent that the finances of the city will justify, permanent and lasting improvements should be preferred.

After a more careful examination into the wants of the city, I shall, from time to time, bring such matters as I consider of interest to the city to your attention.

I shall at all times desire and expect whatever of suggestion or advice relating to the business of the city you may see proper to give. L. L. HAWORTH.

The bond of Marshal John A. Brockway was presented and and approved.

Bond of Treasurer Robert MacClellan was approved.

Alderman Overmire made a motion to read the minutes of the two previous meetings, but his suggestion was promptly sat down upon, and the meeting spared the infliction.

The mayor then announced the committees for the ensuing year.

Finance—MacNabb, Harwood, Overmire, Shoemaker, Dennis.

Public improvements—Durfee, Butman, Harwood, Nichols, MacDonald.

Ordinances—Harwood, Overmire, Butman, Shoemaker, Durfee.

Streets and alleys—Shea, Butman, Durfee, Overmire, Nichols.

Sidewalks and crossings—Shoemaker, Harwood, MacDonald, Dennis, MacNabb.

Fire and water—Butman, Durfee, Shea, Shoemaker, Overmire.

Salaries—Overmire, Shea, Durfee, Nichols, Butman.

Gas and gaslight—Nichols, Harwood, MacNabb, MacDonald, Dennis.

Printing—Dennis, MacNabb, MacDonald, Shea, Shoemaker.

County relations—MacDonald, Nichols; Dennis, MacNabb, Shea.

The mayor appointed John T. Barnett deputy marshal, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed. An excellent choice.

Patrick Kearney was constituted a policeman, in place of Joseph Leake.

George P. Hardy was appointed city register, and unanimously confirmed.

W. H. Shorb was appointed street commissioner, and unanimously confirmed.

Sullivan Burgess was appointed superintendent of water works, and unanimously confirmed.

On motion, the council adjourned.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Jerry Duncan, charged with causing the death of Leonard Munsell, by striking him on the head with a harrow tooth, underwent a preliminary examination at Monticello on Thursday, and was held to bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance before the Platt county court. Peter Seaforth and others became his sureties, and the defendant returned to his home at Lintner Station. This is a peculiarly distressing case, as it now fully transpires that the whole difficulty occurred about a jackknife not worth ten cents. Duncan accused Munsell of having taken his knife, and the latter retorted by calling the former a liar. Duncan then threw the harrow tooth, from the effects of which Munsell died, the other day. Previous to his death, Duncan nursed the wounded man tenderly and carefully, until death ensued. Duncan is prostrated with grief, and has the sympathy of his neighbors, who know that he is naturally a kindhearted and inoffensive man. This is only another instance of the terrible results of a violent temper, and should admonish inconsiderate people to restrain their rage and passion.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?—We find the following dispatch in the Chicago Times of yesterday: "DECATUR, Ill., March 13.—Samuel F. Grove, a schoolteacher of this county, has succeeded G. F. Kimball as proprietor and editor of the Decatur Daily Sun, lately greenback-republican and prohibition in politics. Mr. Grove will run it a while republican and then change it to a straight-out democratic sheet.

TURNED LOOSE.—The nauseating bastardy case of Adelia Linn vs James Cherry, before Justice Albert, was terminated, at noon yesterday, by the acquittal of the prisoner. The indecent and low-browed and lantern-jawed wretches who gave their testimony never for an instant failed to designate each other as "Mister," "Missis," or "Miss." Their politeness was painfully excruciating.

BOSTON HULLED CORN.—Major Howe, late of Cerro Gordo, but now of this city, has pled on our table a fine sample of Boston hulled corn, which he is introducing in this community. In the east it is esteemed a rare and wholesome article of food. The Major will deliver it to our citizens at five cents a quart. He can be found at the residence of Dr. Douglas, on Eldorado street.

UNDER THE SNOW.—How is the corn planted by Captain John E. Lane, the 8th instant, with Haworth's new wire checkrower? Many farmers were present. All call it the best checkrower ever invented. The reversible pulleys are a success, as you can turn without taking off the wire. Captain Lane is the agent for this excellent and valuable machine.

A PLEASURE.—It is really a pleasure to step into Sam MacRoberts' grocery and provision establishment on the east side of the city park. There you will always find the very best the market affords, and at the very lowest prices, too. Mr. MacRoberts is a first class, honorable gentleman, and hence attracts hosts of customers.

CAVED IN.—The west wall of the basement of Wm. Niedermyer's grocery store, on West Main street, caved in yesterday, in a very sudden and unexpected manner. Workmen are now engaged in repairing the damage.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

MOB VIOLENCE IN GEORGIA.

JONESBORO, Ga., March 14.—The greatest excitement prevails here over an attempt of masked men to lynch Julia Johnson, the colored woman who was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Farmer last week. A party of masked men entered the train and searched for her, but she had been carried off on an earlier train and escaped the mob. An attempted was made to murder Mr. Jeffries, the young lawyer who defended Julia, and who by his adroit handling of the circumstial evidence pointing suspicion to Mr. Ben Gibson, who was trying to marry the old woman's daughter. It is believed that both attempts were made by Gibson and his friends."

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEGRAPHY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—S. D. Field, superintendent of the Electric Light company of San Francisco, has combined the principle of several electric machines so as to work electric light and telegraph lines at the same time. To-day, in the Western Union office, this city, one of his machines worked 15 lines of circuits varying from 100 to 408 miles, including one duplex 108 miles. This is the first time the experiment has succeeding in telegraph circuits.

BURGLARY.

NASHVILLE, Ill., March 14.—Of late there have been quite a number of burglaries in this city; in several cases considerable property was stolen and what is worse the guilty parties have, with but few exceptions, escaped capture. The last robbery occurred last night. The residence of Henry Aukshell, sr., was entered about 11 o'clock and a package amounting to nearly $500 taken. While in the house the burglar was discovered, but unfortunately escaped.

AN INCORRIGIBLE.

CLINTON, Ill., March 14.—Tim Hefferman, about 19 years of age, who was sent to the reform school about four years ago for stealing money from the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western depot, and was sent again about a year and a half afterward for breaking into a postoffice at Dixon, stole $63 from his father this morning and left for Chicago, expecting to join a circus on his arrival.

MURDERERS REPRIEVED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14.—Alexander Sayres, the Philadelphia wife murderer, who was to have been hanged on the 18th instant, has been reprieved until April 17. Hezekiah Chaffer has also been reprieved to the same date.

HANGED.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—John D. Pinkham, the New Durham murderer, was executed at the state prison this forenoon.

We had occasion on Thursday to step into the shoe store of W. F. Busher & Co., East Main street, and found therein the largest and finest stock of boots and shoes in the city, and in pricing their goods, we were astonished at their low figures. This firm, by its fair dealing, and excellent class of goods, has built up a large and profitable trade, and they are well deserving the liberal patronage they are receiving. We advise our patrons to give them a call.

We had occasion, this week to get some engraving done, and called upon Jo. Peake, well known as the best engraver on metal goods, in the city. The job he did for us is one of the best we ever saw, and sustains his well earned reputation. We therefore advise all our readers, when needing work in this line to give him a call. He can be found at Justice Peake's office.

How a woman can manage to sit bolt upright and not change a position, looking neither to the right nor the left, during a sermon in church, passes the understanding. A man will sit on a picket fence all the afternoon to see a ball match, but put him in a church-pew for three-quarters of an hour and he will wabble all over the seat.

Harry M. Fleming, the handsome and genial nephew of C. P. Housum, and editor of the Piqua, Ohio, Pickax, was among our callers yesterday. His father is one of the oldest, most honored and most experienced editors of Ohio, having published a paper at Pickaway for over thirty consecutive years.

Rev. T. Hines, late pastor of the M. E. church at Maroa, but now of Springfield, favored us with a call yesterday. He still hankers after Macon county, and will probably return to our county as the expiration of his pastoral term.

CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

UNIVERSALIST.

Services Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour by Rev. S. S. Hebbard.

JANES CHAPEL.

Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. by Rev. J. R. Locke, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wm. Schuetz, at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Prestley, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 o'clock.

A. M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. Prior Moore will preach at this church at half past ten o'clock. Usual services in the afternoon.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Rev. N. S. Haynes has resumed the pastorate, and will preach morning and evening at the usual hours.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mass at 8 and 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. Catechism at 2 p. m., Rev. P. J. Mackin, pastor, officiating.

ST. JACOB'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mass at 8 and 10 a. m. Religious instruction at 2 p. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. Rev. Joseph Spaeth, officiating.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. George Landgraf, at 10 a. m., and in the evening at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Y. M. C. A.

This association meets every Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Meeting also every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Young men especially are invited to attend these meetings.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services at St. John's church on Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The rector, Rev. W. H. Moore, officiating. Sunday school 9 a. m.; bible class, 2:30 p. m.; confirmation class, 3:30 p. m.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

The regular class meetings will be held to-morrow, and the pastor will preach at 10½ a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. All of the services are free to all, and all are cordially invited. The evening discourse will be to the phylcians of the city.

TRADE NOTES.

Organs to rent at C. B. Prescott's.

Go to Prescott's for pianos and organs.

If you want a choice sugar cured ham buy it of J. Imboden and Son.

The finest maple sugar in the market at Neidermyer's, 48 West Main street.

Straw hats: New spring styles just received at Theodore A. Gehrmann's.

For the best sugar cured dried beef to be found in the city you will go to J. Imboden & Son.

Try that famous summer bologna sausage, for family use, prepared and sold only by J. Imboden and Son.

FOR RENT.—A good and convenient store-room on the south side of the old square. Inquire at the REVIEW office. tf

Andy Kepler's Queen cigar still wears the premium ribbon. Smokers pronounce it the most fragrant brand ever manufactured. Call and try one.

FOR RENT.—An office room over his store, lately occupied by the late Dr. McMillin. Inquire of

14d1w THEODORE A. GEHRMAN.

Norah Houston, in the old Revere house, east side of the new square, will pay the highest price for old stoves and all kinds of furniture, or will exchange for the same. d1m

Oranges, lemons, nuts, grapes, Arrow Brand oysters, celery, and everything in the grocery line, at Young Bros'.

COAL! COAL!—ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS.—Orders left at the furniture salesroom, Water street, will be promptly attended to. Yard adjoining the furniture factory.

Jan21tf J. H. VENNIGERHOLZ.

W. F. BUSHER & Co.'s is the place to get your boots and shoes made to order, at greatly reduced prices—every pair warranted to fit. BOOTS—Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo and Kid, plain or tongue, handsewed, $9.00; pegged, plain box or French toes, $6.00 to $7.00. SHOES—Buckle, Alexis, Congress, and Libby patent, and all the latest styles to suit. The ladies are particularly requested to examine our fine stock of fancy shoes and walking shoes, all kinds, ranging in price from $1.00 to that of the finest kid—button and embossed, latest styles. NOVELTIES—Our basket cloth top, in all colors, and nickel-plated heels.

Feb. 26-d&w3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A seventh series of the Decatur building and benefit association will be issued to date from March 4, 1879. Stock will be issued without additional expense until April 1st. B. K. Durfee, secretary; J. W. Butman, president. dtd

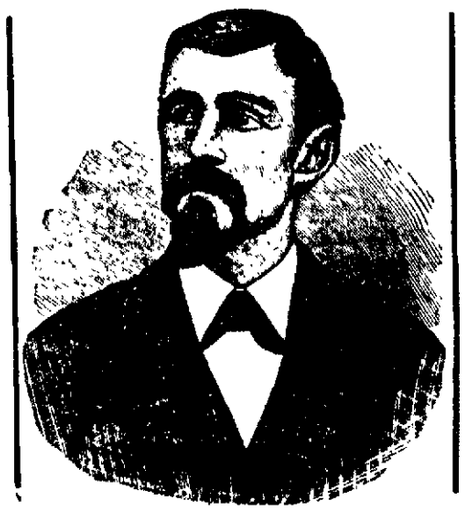
CEMETERY ELECTION.—The annual election of officers and directors of the Decatur Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the county clerk on Friday, March 21, between the hours of 3 and 6½ p. m. R. R. Montgomery, secretary. dtd

WANTED—A good cook, at the Riley house, northwest corner West William and North Main streets. 164tf

For a cup of elegant hot Java coffee sandwitch, or good lunch of any kind, go to Miller's lunch room and restaurant. 12 3t

"CHEAP CHARLEY,"

NO MISREPRESENTATION!



ONE PRICE ONLY

The Poor Man's Friend

THE ONLY RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSE IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS WHICH MANUFACTURES ITS OWN CLOTHING.

Opening of the Spring Season 1879.

Our Stock is now in Tip-Top Shape, and will be kept so till the End of the Season, by Weekly Fresh Arrivals from our Factory in Chicago.

Our increasing business is not owing to any particular circumstances or good fortune but to earnest attention and personal supervision of our customers' wants, and the close harp prices at which we sell our goods.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR!

We shall add still Greater Attractions, more Numerous Bargains, and Contrast Bona-fide Values, to Surpass Anything in the Market.

Call at Once and See Our New Styles, and Learn Our New Prices,

Which are really so low that we are ashamed to mention them.

CHEAP CHARLEY.

KAUFMAN & BACHRACH, Decatur, Illinois. Factory in Chicago.

ANDREW KEPLER,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FINE CIGARS

Also Fine-cut and Plug

Chewing Tobaccos.

15 to 25 per cent. saved by buying your Cigars, Tobaccos, and Smokers' Articles generally at Keplers, in the

S.-E. Corner of the Old Square, DECATUR, ILL.

JOHN BLENZ'

Meat Market

North side City Park,

DECATUR, - - ILLINOIS

At this establishment you will find all kinds of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats of the very best quality. Choice Meats, Full Weight and Low Prices is the mottoat this meat market. dec15

HARVEY PASCO,

ATTORNEYAT LAW

Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Contracts, and all kinds of Legal Instruments carefully written and Acknowledgments taken and Abstracts examined. Attention given to Probate business, War Claims, and all matters arising under the State Insolvent law. Collections made in all parts of the United States. Office over Busher's shoe store, East Main street, Decatur, Illinois. Office open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Also office at No. 43 West Wood street, open from 8 to 10, a. m.

S. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

AND OCULIST AND AURIST,

Successor to J. W. Routh, DECATUR, ILL.

Spectacles Scientifically Adjusted.

OFFICE—On East Main street, formerly occupied by Dr. Routh.

RESIDENCE—No. 22 West Eldorado street.

Oct.2-75 dwtf

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

To Albert Duer or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 26th of June, 1877, for the taxes for the year 1876, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot No 11, block No. 3 in Plant & Tuttle's addition to the city of Decatur; taxed in the name of Albert Duer, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 26th of June, 1879.

J. H. MILLER.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. Macon county circuit court.
Macon County.

The People's Homestead Savings and Loan Association vs. Henry J Pike and Pattie Pike, bill to foreclose trust deed.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree in order entered in the above entitled cause in said Court at the December term A. D. 1878, I, John A. Brown, Master in Chancery for said court, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 19th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1879.

At the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day, shall sell at public auction, to highest bidder, for cash at the west door of the court-house, in Decatur in said county, the following described real estate situate in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, to-wit: Lot number two (2) in block number eight (8) in Kaufman's addition to the city of Decatur,—together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging. Said premises will be sold subject to redemption. JOHN A. BROWN,

Master in Chancery, Macon Co., Ill.

I. A. BUCKINGHAM, Solicitor for Compl't.

Decatur Ill. Feb. 26, 1879. d3w

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of John Woody, deceased.

Malinda Holliday, Julia A. McMasters Elizabeth Dowdell, James Woody, Joseph P. Woody, James Moon, —— Lockhart, Matilda A. Morgan, Silas Moon, John Moon, Abigail Crawford, Sarah Moon, George Moon, Columbus Moon and Sterling Moon.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Woody, deceased, will appear before the county court of Macon county, at a regular term thereof, held at Decatur in said county on the 21st day of April, A. D 1879, and make a final report of his acts as administrator and ask to be discharged as such.

When and where you may appear and make objections if such you have.

Dated at Decatur, this 6th day of February, A. D., 1879. DAVID PATTERSON,

Admin'r for the estate of John Woody, dec'd

ROBY, QUTTEN & VAIL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

To Mary E. Herring or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1877, for the taxes for the year 1876, I purchased the following described land, to-wit: West part, north part south half northeast quarter, section 13, town 16, north range 1 west, 3d P. M., containing one-half acre in Niantic township, Macon county, Illinois, taxed in the name of Mary E. Herring, and the time of redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the the 26th day of June, A. D. 1879. JOHN P. FARIS.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

To Albert Duer or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 26th of June, 1877, for the taxes for the year 1876, I purchased the following described lot, to-wit: Lot No. 12, block No. 3 in Plant & Tuttle's addition to the city of Decatur, Illinois; taxed in the name of Albert Duer, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 26th day of June, 1879. J. H. MILLER.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the estate of Savannah Foster, deceased, will apply at the next term of the county court of Macon, state of Illinois, to be holden on the 3d Monday in March, A. D. 1879, to make a report of his acts as executor of aforesaid estate, and ask to be discharged as such executor.

J. D. SEIBERLING, Executor

February 13, 1879.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RIDING DOWN.

Oh! did you see him riding down,
And riding down, while all the town
Came out to see, came out to see,
And all the bells rang mad with glee?

Oh! did you hear those bells ring out,
The bells ring out, the people shout,
And did you hear that cheer on cheer
That over all the bells rang clear?

And did you see the waving flags,
The fluttering flags, the tattered flags,
Red, white and blue, shot through and through,
Baptized with battle's deadly dew?

And did you hear the drums' gay beat,
The drums' gay beat, the bugles sweet,
The cymbals' clash, the cannon's crash,
That rent the sky with sound and flash?

And did you see me waiting there,
Just waiting there and watching there,
One little lass amid the mass
That pressed to see the hero pass?

And did you see him sinking down,
And sinking down, as riding down,
With [illegible] grace, with stately grace,
He caught a vision of a face—

My face upon it red and white,
Turned to it and alight with sheer delight,
To meet [illegible] the smiling eyes,
Outflashing in their swift surprise?

Oh! did you see how swift it came,
How swift it came, like a golden flame,
That shot to him, to only him,
The little lass who blushed to see?

And at the windows all along,
Oh! all along, closely throng
Of faces fair, I could compare,
Beamed down upon him riding there.

Each face was like a radiant gem,
A sparkling gem, and yet for them
No swift surprise came, like sudden flame,
No arrow glance took certain aim.

He turned to my face from all their grace,
From all that grace of perfect race:
He turned to me, to only me,
The little lass who blushed to see.

—*Nora Perry.*

THE ROAD TO SLUMBER-LAND.

What is the road to Slumber land? when and how do babies go?
The road is strewed through mother's arms with the stars smiling low.

He goes by the drowsy "land of nod" to the land of "baby,"
When all we mothers are safe in the fold, under the covering sky.

A soft little nightgown, clean and white; a face washed clean and fair,
A mother's fingers the tangles out of the silken, golden hair;

Two little feet, satin feet, from the shoe and the stocking free,
Two little palms, logether clasped, at the mother's patient knee;

Some baby words that are drowsily lisped to the tender sleepiness's ear,
And a kiss that only the mother can place on the brow of her baby dear;

A little cradled bed which nestles at last close to the mother's breast,
And then in the twilight soft, and low, singing the song of rest.

And closer and closer the blue veined lids are hiding the baby's eyes,
And over the road to Slumber land the dear little travelers rides.

For this is the way, through mother's arms, all little babies go,
To the beautiful City of Slumber land, when the sun is sinking low.

—*The Nursery for February.*

MY MIDNIGHT PERIL.

The night of the 17th of October—shall I ever forget its pitchy darkness, the roar of the autumnal wind through the forest, and the incessant downpour of the rain?

"This comes of short cuts," I muttered peevishly to myself, as I plodded along, keeping close to the trunks of the trees to avoid the rushing, through which I could hear the roar of the turbulent stream 100 feet below. My blood ran cold at the thought what might be the result of a misstep or a turn in the wrong direction. Why had I not kept on the road to keep in the right road?

Hold! what was that light, or are my eyes playing me false?

I stopped, and [illegible] on to the low limb of a tree [illegible] a clump that grew on the edge of the bank, for it actually seemed that the wind would seize me bodily in its blast and hurl me down the precipitous descent.

It was a light—thank Providence—it was a light, and no ignis fatuus to lure me on to destruction and death.

"Halloo!"

My voice rang through the woods like a clarion.

I plunged on through the tangled vines, dense thickets and rocky banks, until, gradually nearing, I could perceive a figure wrapped in an oil-cloth cape, or cloak, carrying a lantern. As the dim light fell upon his face I almost recoiled. Would not solitude in the woods be preferable to the companionship of this withered, wrinkled old man? But it was too late to recede now.

"What's wanting?" he snarled, with a peculiar motion of the lips that seemed to leave his yellow teeth all bare.

"I am lost in the woods; can you direct me to R—— station?"

"Yes, R—— station is twelve miles from here."

"Twelve miles!"

I staggered aghast.

"Can you tell me of any shelter I could obtain for the night?"

"No."

"Where are you going?"

"To Drew's, down by the Maple Swamp."

"Is it a tavern?"

"No."

"Would they take me for the night? I could pay them well."

His eyes gleamed, the yellow stumps stood revealed once more.

"I guess so; folks don't stop there."

"It is not far from here?"

"Not very; about half a mile."

"Then make haste and let us reach it. I am drenched to the skin."

We plodded on, my companion more than keeping pace with me. Presently we left the edge of the ravine, entering what seemed like a trackless woods, and keeping straight on until the lights gleamed fitfully through the wet foliage.

It was a ruinous old place, with the windows all drawn to one side, as if the foundation had settled, and the pillars of a rude porch nearly rotted away.

A woman answered my fellow-traveler's knock. My companion whispered a word or two to her, and she turned to me with some volubile words of welcome.

She [illegible] the poverty of their accommodations; but I was welcome to share what they were.

"Where is [illegible]?" demanded my guide.

"He has not come yet."

I sat down on a wooden bench, beside the fire, and ate a few mouthfuls of bread.

"I should like to retire as soon as possible," I said, for my weariness was excessive.

"Certainly." The woman started up with alacrity.

"Where are you going to put him?" asked the guide.

"Up chamber."

"Put him in Isaac's room."

"No."

"It's the most comfortable."

"I tell you no!"

But here I interrupted the whispered colloquy.

"I am not particular—I don't care where you lodge me, only make haste."

So I was conducted up a steep ladder that stood in the corner of the room, into an apartment, ceiled with sloped beams and ventilated by one small window, where a cot bedstead, crowded close against the board partition, and a pine table, with two or three chairs, formed the sole attempts at furniture.

The woman set the light—an old oil lamp—on the table.

"Any thing more I can give you, sir?"

"Nothing, thank you."

"When shall I call you!"

"At four o'clock in the morning, if you please. I must walk over to R—— station in time for the seven o'clock express."

"I'll be sure to call you, sir."

She withdrew, leaving me alone in the gloomy little apartment. I sat down with no very agreeable sensation.

"I will sit down and write to Alice," I thought; "that will soothe my nerves and quiet me, perhaps."

I descended the ladder; the fire still glowed readily on the hearth beneath; my companion and the woman sat beside it talking in a low tone, and a third person sat at the table eating, a short, stout, villainous-looking man, in a red flannel shirt and muddy trousers.

I asked for writing materials and returned to my room to write to my wife.

"My dear Alice—"

I paused and laid down my pen as I concluded the words, half smiling to think what she would say, could she know of my strange quarters.

Not till both sheets were covered did I lay aside my pen and prepare for slumber. As I folded my paper I happened to glance toward the couch.

Was it the gleam of a human eye observing me through the broad partition or was it my own fancy? There was a crack there, but only blank darkness beyond, yet I could have sworn that something had sparkled balefully at me.

I took out my watch—it was 1 o'clock. It was scarcely worth while for me to undress for three hours' sleep. I would lie down in my clothes and snatch what slumber I could. So, placing my valise to the head of my bed, and barricading the lockless door with two chairs, I extinguished the light and lay down.

At first I was very wakeful, but gradually a soft drowsiness seemed to steal over me like a misty mantle, until, all of a sudden, some startling electric thrill coursed through my veins and I sat up excited and trembling.

A luminous softness seemed to glow through the room—no light of the moon or the stars was ever so penetrating—and by the little window I saw Alice, my wife, dressed in floating garments of white, with her long, golden hair knotted back by a blue ribbon. Apparently she was coming to me with outstretched hands, and eyes full of wild, anxious tenderness.

I sprang to my feet and rushed towards her, but as I reached the window the fair apparition seemed to vanish in the stormy darkness, and I was left alone. At the selfsame instant the sharp report of a pistol sounded—I could see the jagged stream of fire above the pillow straight through the very spot where ten minutes since my head laid.

With an instantaneous realization of my danger I swung myself over the edge of the window, jumping some eight or ten feet into tangled bushes below, and as I crouched there recovering my breath I heard the tramp of footsteps into my room.

"Is he dead?" cried a voice up the ladder—the smooth, deceitful voice of the woman with the half-closed eyes.

"Of course he is," growled a voice back; "that charge would have killed ten men. A light there, quick; and tell Tom to be ready."

A cold, agonizing shudder ran through me. What a den of midnight murderers had I fallen into! And how fearfully narrow had been my escape!

With the speed that only mortal terror can give, I rushed through the wood, now illuminated by a faint glimmer of starlight. I knew not what impulse guided my footsteps. I never shall know how many times I crossed my own track, or how close I stood to the brink of the deadly ravine; but a merciful Providence encompassed me with a guiding and protecting care, for when the morning dawned, with faint, red bars of Orient light against the stormy eastern sky, I was close to the high road, some seven miles from R——.

Once at the town, I told my story to the police, and a detachment was sent with me to the spot.

After much searching and many false alarms, we succeeded in finding the ruinous old house; but it was empty—our birds had flown; nor did I recover my valise and watch and chain, which latter I had left under my pillow.

"It's Drew's gang," said the leader of the police, "and they've troubled us these two years. I don't think, though, they'll come back here, just at present."

Nor did they.

But the strangest part of my story is yet to come. Some three weeks subsequently I received a letter from my sister, who was with Alice in her English home—a letter whose intelligence filled me with surprise.

"I must tell you something very strange," wrote my sister, "that happened on the night of the 17th of October. Alice had not been well for some time; in fact, she had been confined to her bed for nearly a week, and I was sitting beside her reading. It was late—the clock had just struck 1—when all at once she seemed to faint away, growing white and rigid as a corpse. I hastened to call assistance; but all our efforts to restore animation were in vain. I was just about sending for the doctor, when her senses returned as suddenly as they had left her, and she sat up in bed, pushing up her hair and looking wildly around her.

"'Alice,' I exclaimed, 'how you have terrified us all! Are you ill?'

"'Not ill,' she answered, 'but I feel so strange. Gracie, I have been with my husband!'

"And all of our reasoning failed to convince her of the impossibility of her assertions. She persists to this moment that she saw you and was with you on the morning of the 18th of October. Where and how she can not tell, but we think it must have been a dream. She is better now, and I wish you could see how fast she is improving."

This is my plain, unvarnished tale. I do not pretend to explain or account for its mysteries; I simply relate facts. Let psychologists unravel the labyrinthical skein. I am not superstitious, neither do I believe in ghosts, wraiths or apparitions; but this thing I do know—that, although my wife was in England in body on the morning of the 18th of October, her spirit surely stood before me in New York in the moment of the deadly peril that menaced me. It may be that to the subtle instinct and strength of a wife's holy love all things are possible, but Alice surely saved my life.

STAR GAZING.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The starry heavens are never more radiantly beautiful than on moonless winter evenings, for then the most brilliant clusters that grace the celestial records illuminate the night with their mysterious and tremulous brightness. To an astronomer every one of these myriad golden spheres is as familiar as the countenance of a friend, and every movement of the seemingly inextricable maze is as clearly comprehended as the revolution of the earth around the sun. The unscientific observer may, however, easily learn the names and relative positions of the principal stars while no page in the starry volume is more easily read or more quickly recalled to memory. In order to trace the prominent stars of the winter sky nothing is required but to take a position facing the south on one of these winter evenings propitious for star-gazing, a moonless, cloudless night, with a clear and dry atmosphere. As the observer turns to the east he notices a group of brilliant stars unlike any thing else in the heavens rising toward the zenith. It is the grand Orion, visible to the whole world, his shoulders blazing with epaulets, his starry feet traversing the realms of space with majestic grandeur and the stars of his glittering belt strung like diamonds on the invisible line of the equator. The group itself is only an elongated parallelogram with a band of three brilliant stars in the center and a row of stars running obliquely downward. But mythology, taking these shining outlines for framework, interweaves and surrounds them with the lofty stature and noble bearing of the mighty hunter whose proud boast it was that there was nothing on earth that he could not conquer. Bellatrix and Beteleguese sparkle on his broad shoulders—Rigel and Saip glow on his left foot and right knee. A triangle of three small stars marks the head; the girdle is formed by three bright stars running from northwest to southeast; the stars running downward form the sword and eight small stars west of Bellatrix point out the skin of the lion in the left hand. Any intelligent observer can trace these principal stars for himself. The equinoctial passes the middle of it, so that it can be seen by the whole world, and though only about 80 stars are visible to the naked eye the telescope reveals more than 2,000. The cluster abounds in astronomical curiosities, for it is rich in double and multiple stars and nebulæ. On examining the middle star of the sword it seems to be surrounded by a diffused haze. This is the great nebula of Orion, in many respects the most wonderful object in the heavens. Examined with a powerful telescope the hazy appearance still continues, but the brighter portion takes on the form of the head and yawning jaws of some monstrous animal, and the tiny star is resolved into six, the four largest forming a trapezium, within whose area no nebulæ exist.

Celestial maps picture Orion in the act of attacking Taurus, or the Bull, with a sword hanging from his belt, a large club in his right hand and the lion's skin in his left for a shield. Two clusters in Taurus will attract attention and may be looked for above Orion. One of these is the charming group of the Pleiades, which come to the meridian on the 1st of January, but which, earlier in the evening, still leads the glittering host that makes the winter sky "tremulous with excess of brightness." Five of these stars are grouped around Alcyone, called from its great brightness the "Light of the Pleiades." This cluster immortalizes the seven daughters of Atlas, who, dying of grief for the loss of their sister, were changed to stars. Only six stars are now visible to the naked eye, and the myth relates that one of them married a mortal, and therefore is her star dim among her sisters. The other noticeable cluster in Taurus is the Hyades, northeast of the Pleiades, easily distinguished by means of five stars so placed as to form the letter V. The brightest red star in the heavens is on the left, in the top of the letter, and is called Aldebaran.

High up above the horizon lies the constellation Gemini, with its twin stars, Castor and Pollux. The upper one is Castor, the finest double star visible in the northern heavens, the components being nearly equal, one white and the other tinged with green. Midway between the Twins and Sirius, a finely colored yellow star of the first magnitude may be seen. It is Procyon, the brightest star in Canis Minor. Procyon, Sirius and Betelguese form an equilateral triangle, the sides being about 26 degrees in length, while Procyon, Pollux and Betelguese form a large right-angled triangle. The tracing of the geometrical figures formed by the stars in this vicinity will help to fix them in the memory.

There are many other noticeable stars which we can only refer to in this picture of the winter sky. Above the Twins, near the zenith, lies the constellation Auriga, with its leading star Capella, known as one of the three northern brilliants. Twenty-four degrees west of Capella is a wonderful variable star in Perseus called Algol or the Demon star. It changes from the second to the fourth magnitude in a period of a little less than three days, though it usually appears of the second magnitude, only remaining a fourth magnitude star for about 20 minutes. Lyre is now low down in the northwest, its chief star Vega scintillating brilliantly as it approaches the horizon, and not far distant is the noble Cross in Cygnus, standing upright and resting on the Milky Way. Looking from the Cross to the point overhead the constellation Cassiopeia may be recognized by the five bright stars forming a figure resembling the letter W.

The great square of Pegasus is descending in the west and the huge cluster of Cetus or the whale, with its variable star, Mira, lies in the southwest. The Great Bear lies toward the northeast, the pointers uppermost, and the guardians of the pole in the Little Bear hang below the pole star. Astronomical bit-bits may be picked up all over the sky, like the small cluster of the Beehive, only visible on very clear nights—midway between Castor and the horizon, and the remarkable nebula in Andromeda, between Perseus and Pegasus, which is easily seen by the naked eye, and resembles two cones of light joined at their bases.

We have given only the bare framework of some of the prominent constellations now easily traced in the heavens. Those who would enjoy the poetry of the stars must be familiar with the treasures of classic lore. The heavens were the embodiment of treasured hopes and devout aspirations to the ancient Greeks. Every human passion, every godlike deed and story, was painted on the sky in vivid colors by these mysterious twinklers, and the highest reward that crowned a noble life was a place among the stars. The Pleiades were a memorial of sisterly affection; the Twins were sacred to brotherly devotion; the Bull was the form assumed by Jupiter when he carried away hapless Europa; the Demon star points out Medusa's head hissing with serpents; Cassiopeia sits in queenly state; Perseus delivers Andromeda from the dragon; the Lyre was the one on which Orpheus played with such power that the rivers ceased to flow, the wild beasts forgot their wildness and the mountains came to listen to his song.

Every one can not be an astronomer and comprehend the mysterious movements, the rising and setting, the drifting forward and backward, the velocity of motion of the myriad stars that stud the firmament and indicate the hours of eternity on the great dial of heaven. Every one can not be familiar enough with Greek and Roman mythology to enjoy its poetic reproduction among the stars. But every person of ordinary intelligence may learn the names and positions of the principal stars, while the study is not only one that cultivates the imagination but exalts and ennobles the mind and heart, for no one can watch the movements of the starry host without an increased feeling of reverent admiration for that omnipotent power that holds in harmonious action the forces that sway the infinity of space.

A Thrilling Dramatic Scene.

The play was full of heavy villains, the leading lady was the innocent maiden upon whom they had designs, and the trouble was all brought about by her having to read her part. For instance, one villain enters and seizes the leading lady. The latter looks at her manuscript and reads: "Unhand me villain (business)." Now "business" means that a struggle should ensue, but the leading lady in her agitation renderes it thus: "Unhand me, villain! Business." The villian stands back abashed at this unexpected turn, and the prompter goes crazy and yells: "Take hold of her! Oh! will you take hold of her!" The villain rushes up to seize the woman, who looks at her manuscript and shrieks, "Sooner than submit to your embrace I will take this knife." There she pauses and looks around for the knife. The prompter by this time is turning handsprings all over the floor, kicking the wings to pieces, tearing his hair and shouting, "Oh Godfrey's cordial, why don't you take the knife?—the knife, blank it, the knife? It is in his belt." The knife is finally seized, the villain obligingly turning round so the woman can conveniently get it. The prompter calms down until a scene is produced where a villain with a big pistol in his hand is at the door of a chamber to see that the heroine does not escape. It is his business to go to sleep and the lady's business to escape by him just before the other two villains rush in and exclaim, "Aha, here she is." But she has lost her place, and as the cut-throats rush in and make their exclamation, there she is sure enough. Then the prompter becomes a driveling idiot. His load is more than he can bear, and his mind gives way beneath it. He asks to be buried in a retired spot and sinks to the floor, while the stage manager throws his hands over his head, waves them wildly in the air, dances a hornpipe behind the scenes, and yells at the leading lady, "Get off of the stage; thunder and lightning! get off of that stage!" The woman is on her dignity by this time and strides calmly by the villian with the big pistol, who looks at her with open-mouthed wonder, and allows her to pass him. Then the other two villians look at her and exclaim, "By heavens! she has escaped us!" and the house gets up and remarks as one man, that it's too thrilling for any use, and it may be "gormed" if it isn't the biggest "go" Toledo has had for years.—*Toledo Commercial.*

Old Maidism.

A very foolish and yet very prevalent prejudice is entertained against unmarried women as a class. This we hold to be as absurd as it is ungenerous. We will start with the totally unchristian axiom that women are vastly superior to the "lords of creation" in goodness. This point admitted—and what man will gainsay it?—we proceed to argue that among the many good women in this very good world, as worlds go, there will be quite a number far above their sex, and so, by consequence, incalculably above the best of men. It might often happen that the ladies of great spiritual altitude would never meet in the course of their lives a man grand enough to mate with them. To unite with a man whom they do not feel to be their equal would be almost as great an outrage on the finer instincts as marrying for money, which is a meaner, viler thing than any animal could possibly dream of. Besides this there are many old maids who have had numerous offers, but they, with a fidelity worthy a better thing than a man, cling to some first fancy—some memory of a lover who has passed away. That there are old maids of a sour aspect, "with lips severe and eyes of formal cut," we do not deny, but we believe them from our observation to be very few compared with legions of "poky" old bachelors who infest the shady side of forty-five, and soon after retire from a world where we hope they will know better. In short, we conclude that, while it is also best for a man to be married, it is often the wisest thing a woman can do to remain single.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

A Revolution in Hair-Dressing.

A noted revolution has just been accomplished—but be not alarmed, good readers; I am not about to discuss French politics or the aspects of the situation. The revolution whereof I speak is wholly a pacific one, yet it will be marked in its effects, inasmuch as its tendency is to make our pretty American girls look all the prettier. I allude to the sudden and marked change that has passed over the heads of the female society leaders of Paris in the matter of arranging their hair. The old puritan preacher who took for his text, "Top-knot, come down" ("Let him that is upon the housetop not come down") would surely have felt satisfied with this new fashion. All puffs and bows and braids and fussifications on the top of the female head have vanished into thin air. The Parisian belles now wear their hear simply parted in front and either waved or crimped, as best suits the style of the face, and coiled at the back in a braided knot placed rather low. A single large flower placed at one side of this knot and drooping on the neck is the only ornament that fashion now sanctions. This new coiffure is not only simple and natural, but wonderfully becoming, the beautiful shapeliness of the feminine head coming fully into view for the first time in many years. The suddenness as well as the universal way in which this new style has been adopted is very remarkable.—*Paris Cor. of the Troy Times.*

BRED on the water—Mosquitoes.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

STARTLING PHENOMENA.

A Resident of Chicago Recites the Spirit Marvels He Witnessed at Terre Haute—Materialized Spirits Play on the Piano in Sight of the Audience—Numerous Alleged Recognitions—Photography Without Light—Stories from Wonderland.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The following account of some remarkable phenomena witnessed by me recently, at Terre Haute, Ind., may not prove uninteresting to the numerous readers of your paper. Being in Terre Haute, I attended in the afternoon a seance given by a Miss Laura Morgan (a mere child in appearance and yet in her teens). There I found about eight persons present. The medium was placed under stringent test conditions, as follows: Her hands, filled with flour, were placed behind her, and the wristbands of her sleeves sewed together; a brass belt placed around her waist, padlocked in front; a leather string passed through the belt (and after seating her in the cabinet like a clothes-press), the string was passed through the holes in the side and knotted securely on the outside. All this I supervised and arranged myself. In about half an hour the cabinet door opened, and a form appeared, beckoned to some one present, who went up and held converse with it. This was repeated until six forms, of both sexes, had manifested and were recognized by different persons present as those they had known in earth-life, as relatives, now deceased. A son of mine, Maj. E. F. Young, I clearly identified by several positive tests. A Judge of high repute, from Michigan, recognized his wife, his son, a daughter and a friend he called "Jack." As I sat next to the Judge he informed me that before leaving home he had been informed through a medium that if he came to Terre Haute that three or four of his spirit friends would manifest themselves to him and visibly perform pieces of music on a piano; and he had come accordingly, and he had an instrument placed in the seance room in front of the cabinet. He said he hoped we might witness the astounding fact that afternoon, but his spirit friends stated (so all could hear) that there was not power enough that day to accomplish it, but if he would hold a private seance the next day they would try and fulfill the promise made to him. They then requested that I should also be present to witness it and publish the facts. I attended, and the following events took place: The Judge, Mr. J. L. Morgan and wife, the medium and myself only were present. Feeling the responsibility and that great carefulness should be observed in placing the medium under such test conditions as to preclude all doubts as to her simulating the forms appearing, I had the same test appliances as the day before, and can testify clearly that she was found at the end of both seances in the same state and condition as when I securely fastened her to the side of the cabinet, her hands still retaining the flour, and none was found on her dark dress, and sleeves also sewed together.

As on the day previous, the spirit wife and children of the Judge came and called him to them. They conversed together, one after the other, for near half an hour on family matters and also respecting the attempt for the first time in the history of the world of materialized spirits to appear visible to mortal eyes and perform on a piano. They all said that they thought it could and would be done by them. The daughter stated that she had been in spirit life a pupil of Mozart, and that he was present, and would in some future time appear also, performing his own pieces, through the mediumship of Miss Morgan. The Judge's daughter was draped in white, and had on her forehead a brilliant light, formed like a crescent, also on her wrist a bright luminous bracelet like burnished gold. As the light was covered in a corner of the room and toned down to twilight, it was evident that the luminous appearance on her person could not proceed from the lamp. She finally, after passing in and out of the cabinet several times, came out, closed the door, took a seat at the piano and played a most charming piece of music, then returned within the cabinet and again appeared, performing another piece. Again she left and for the third time returned, and gave another beautiful piece, all of which she stated was composed by her in spirit life. She also said that she had received the appointment as directress of the musical seances of this medium, which would continue hereafter. Her brother "Eddie" also came out and performed, but nothing compared in brilliancy of execution to that of his sister. The wife of the Judge and mother of the young lady and lad also appeared in a beautiful white dress trailing a yard on the floor, with a silk veil on her head. I was permitted to feel of it. She also played the piece called the "Battle of Prague" tolerably well. She afterward came to where the Judge sat next to me, and looked, indeed, like an angel of light as she came towards us. Then a friend of the Judge called "Jack" also came out and played part of a piece. He said he was learning. This spirit had whiskers, and was entirely different in appearance from "Eddie," the young one. Thus the four had appeared and played several pieces of music visibly. Afterward the wife came again, and the Judge went to her and asked "what he could do to compensate her for giving him such a treat." She replied, "Kiss me," and the Judge did so twice. These are the facts as they occurred in the presence of all present. In a conversation with the Judge he stated that his wife had often appeared through other mediums to him, and that some months previously, at Mrs. Annie Stewart's, of Terre Haute (when he was there before), he had desired, if possible, to be again united in marriage to his wife, in a materialized form, and he stated that in the presence of thirty persons she came forth from the cabinet dressed in elegant bridal costume, the veil covering her entire form; that she looked more angelic and charming than brides generally; that they were actually united by a Justice. Since my return from Terre Haute I have received a letter from the Judge in which he states that he remained several days longer and witnessed other marvelous phenomena, both at Miss Morgan's and at Mrs. Stewart's. His wife and children came often and performed on the piano, and were illuminated in the door of the cabinet by a strong and beautiful light thrown over their forms from the interior of the cabinet. He also states that at Mrs. Stewart's, besides the many manifestations of his family there—his wife was dressed in black at Mrs. S.'s, as I also witnessed her—several pictures were taken of spirit forms, for him, one with the medium standing beside the spirit form; others of ancient spirits so beautiful that art has never equaled them. These pictures were not taken by sun or gaslight, but were taken in the dark by a light called "electric spirit light," and claimed to be furnished by spirit chemists. This phase of mediumship in Mrs. Stewart's is, I learn, causing great astonishment among photographers, as she has been for some months past taking spirit pictures in a dark camera, numbers of which are recognized by friends. I have had several pictures taken, making the plates and seeing the developing of them in the dark room, so that I know that the forms appearing on the tin-type were not on it before, and that no visible light is used to produce the result obtained. In the past three years I have visited Terre Haute on business a number of times (perhaps 10 or 12), and when there I have attended seances at Mrs. Stewart's, possibly a dozen or more, and have carefully investigated all the circumstances as they occurred. The following facts took place in my presence: I have witnessed at different times from 6 to 13 forms, of an evening, stand in the cabinet door or come out on to the platform. In most cases they were fully identified by those present. My son, Maj. E. F. Young, has so appeared six times at Mrs. Stewart's and twice at Miss Morgan's, giving me several tests by which I know it was not a delusion or a simulation. In many instances the medium is also seen by all at the same time the spirit form is beheld. I have seen the form leave the platform, take a seat at the side of the wall, then go into a rear room, close the door, and while there the control "Minnie" will speak to some one present in her peculiar Indian style. The form (a young lad) would return and re-enter the cabinet. I have seen a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scribner, of Fredonia, N. Y., take a seat between her parents and write a letter to them *in the dark* (the light was turned down while she sat there), yet the writing *followed perfectly* the *ruled lines.* The parents were promised this before, and said they were convinced it was their daughter. I have seen an Indian squaw, over six feet high, who claims to control the medium (and her voice was exactly like the one she has, when speaking through the vocal organs of the medium). She was arrayed in Indian costume and a foot taller than Mrs. S. I have seen an Indian maid with short dress to the knees, bare arms, with leggins, very tastefully adorned, take up the music-box, weighing about fifty pounds, place it on her head, and whirl around rapidly without touching it. I have seen many of the forms gradually sink down cordial, through the platform (a few boards on horses raise up one and a half feet). I have seen over sixty such forms, of all sizes, sex, age, dress and condition, and can positively declare that no one can find any reasonable grounds for stating that these manifestations are fraudulent.

B. T. YOUNG.

No. 501 North La Salle Street.

Singing Mice.

Reading the article in your November number from *Nature* on "Singing Mice" recalls my experience with one of these interesting little animals: Some years since, while residing at Santa Fe, New Mexico, one of these vocal mice made its appearance in my house. The sounds were noticed some time before the animal was seen. As with Mr. Lee's mice, there was a canary-bird in the room, and for a time the notes coming from the wall were attributed to the canary. At last, however, the mouse would come out on the carpet seeking for crumbs, and there sing. The notes were almost identical with those of a canary. It would not trill so long, but in pitch and tone were identical—at least to an unmusical ear. The same filling and throbbing in the throat seen in a bird were also seen in the mouse while he sang. The sound was not sibilant, but strictly canorous with the pitch of an ordinary canary. After this mouse had furnished entertainment for a month to myself and family, I found him so tame I could touch him, and that he was utterly blind. It was very touching to see the gentle little creature turn up its cloudy, sightless eyes to the candle when he was brought near to it on the floor of the dining-room. Small parties would assemble in the evening to hear this wonderful little vocalist without frightening him. He would come out on the carpet with all the confidence and *aplomb* of an old actor, and delight his hearers. I was afraid to keep him in confinement for fear he would die. Our cat was banished for the same reason, and we would not set any traps for fear he would be caught.

Finallly, we became so overrun that we had either to commence hostilities or abandon the house. We set a trap in a cupboard in the room, and alas! poor little singing Mus was the very first victim. I found, on examining the body, that he was exceedingly old—so old as to be blind, as I remarked—and his teeth were very long and yellow. The lower ones had grown up above the nostril. The existence of messmates or any thing internal I did not verify. As for the theory of this accomplishment being the result of pregnancy, that was eliminated by the sex. I then had an idea that the sounds might have been produced by the air being forced through the long, overgrown gnawers, they acting as a sort of string. The animal was a true mouse. We have here a rat very little larger than a mouse, but it was not one of these. It was identical with the ordinary American mouse, and there was no peculiarity in color or length of ears, as remarked by Lee. This was the only one I ever had an opportunity of examining. The Mexicans, however, say they are not uncommon, and are superstitious about their appearance. My servants were greatly distressed and alarmed at the death of this one; a coincident ill fortune in the family was looked upon as having a plain and sufficient *raison d'etre.*

LEWIS KENNON, A. M., M. D.

FORT BAYARD, New Mexico, Jan. 14, 1879.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

THE *Medical Record* describes a new cure for consumption. The points are, first, to clear the lungs by deep, forcible breathing; second, to establish perfect digestion by eating good, well cooked food; third, to promote a healing of the tubercles by eating salts of lime; fourth, to take plenty of out-door exercise and sleep in apartments with the windows open, summer and winter.

IRA COOK was to have been married in Northampton, Mass., at the age of 66. He started for the Town Clerk's office to get a license, and doubtless was excited and nervous, for he fell while climbing over a fence, caught one foot behind the pickets and hung head downward until he was dead.

AMMONIA, saleratus water, and other alkaline washes are the usual remedies for bee-stings. A fresh tomato leaf crushed and rubbed on the puncture is recommended as an easy and sovereign cure.

FROM 50,000 to 60,000 camels are used in the transportation of 10,000 troops in Northern India, and the service has occasioned great mortality among the animals.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

GRAHAM MUSH.—Sift meal slowly into boiling, salted water, stirring briskly until as thick as can be stirred with one hand. Serve with milk, or cream and sugar, or butter, or sirup.

COOKIES.—1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter filled with water, 1 egg, ½ teaspoon soda dissolved in a tablespoon of hot water; mix soft, roll quite thin, cut in any desired shape, and bake in a quick oven.

DOUGHNUTS.—1 egg, 1 cup of sugar, 2 of sour milk, 1 tablespoonful of soda, enough flour to make them just hard enough to roll out; make into round cakes and drop into the very hot lard.

SPONGE CAKE.—4 eggs, 1 cup of sugar; beat the yelks and sugar together until very light; beat the whites separately; 1 cup of flour, in which has been sifted 1 teaspoonful of baking-powder; flavor to taste.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Take 2 cups corn-meal, 2 cups sour milk, 1 cup wheat-flour, ½ or ¾ of a cup molasses, 2 teaspoonfuls soda; steam briskly 2½ hours; bake slowly ½ hour.

FARMER'S JELLY CAKE.—Take 1 cup of sugar, 3 eggs, 4 tablespoonfuls melted butter, 4 tablespoonfuls sweet milk, 2 teaspoonfuls baking-powder, mixed with 1½ cups of sifted flour; flavor with lemon. This makes 4 layers of cake.

THE QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.—1 pint of bread-crumbs, pounded, 1 quart of milk, yelks of 4 eggs, ½ cup of sugar, and the grated rind of 1 lemon. For flavoring, take 4 tablespoonfuls of white sugar, whites of 4 eggs, and the juice of 1 lemon.

GRAHAM BREAD.—To 1 quart of buttermilk add ½ cup of sweet milk, ½ cup molasses, 1 tablespoon soda dissolved in the milk, a little salt; thicken with unsifted Graham to the consistency of common cake mixtures; bake in a slow oven until a broom splint will not adhere. This makes 1 large loaf.

RUSSIAN SALAD.—Cut up raw apples, and every kind of available vegetables into small slices, and lay them in a shallow dish, with salt, a little vinegar and pepper, and the best oil. The dressing must thoroughly saturate the mixture for 12 hours, and then this salad will be not only a new but a good dish.

FAMILY BREAD.—1 quart of sifted flour and ½ pint of lukewarm milk; mix these into a smooth batter, and stir into it ½ gill of yeast; cover it with flour and set to rise. When it is light, add a little salt and ¼ pound of lard, and knead all well, with sufficient flour to make a soft dough; form this into loaves, place in pans, and set to rise again; when light bake.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—2 eggs, ½ cup of butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 cups flour, 2½ teaspoons baking-powder; bake in layers. Take a cup and a half of white coffee sugar, put enough water on to just cover it, and boil until it is as thick as sirup; beat it until it begins to look white like cream, then flavor with vanilla, and spread on a coating of chocolate which has been melted by holding a hot stove griddle over it, or in the oven; stir the chocolate smooth before putting on.

In an Ant's Nest.

The columns of the "Popular Miscellany" from month to month give evidence of the interest with which naturalists study the ways of ants. Indeed, the life history of that interesting insect seems to be full of surprises for the persevering observer. Here is an account of a nest of *Formica nigra*, in which a number of Termites were kept as slaves. While entomologizing in Portugal in 1877, in the neighborhood of Cintra, Mr. Henry O. Forbes found a nest of *F. nigra* under a stone. On turning the stone over, he observed great consternation in the community, evidently caused by the fear lest a colony of *Termes lucifugus*, which the Formicas had enslaved, should escape. The Nigras instantly began seizing the Termites, driving them underground by the nearest orifices, in the mean time wrenching and pulling off their wings. In the nest there was also a large number of Termite larvæ, and the great object of the Nigras seemed to be to get these underground as speedily as possible. The ants fell on them with fierce impetuosity, seizing them anyhow and anywhere, dragging them against the most strenuous opposition into the nearest apertures of the underground home. Very often this opposition resulted in a long and savage fight, in which the larvæ were badly wounded, being deprived sometimes of their antennæ, sometimes of half their jaws, and not seldom killed outright. Occasionally, however, the larvæ were victorious, beating off the Formicas. The observer saw at the end of a long fight one larva drawn by its antennæ, while it strenuously held on to a small ball of earth which had proved a vain anchorage for its feet, for larva and clod together were dragged for a long distance through the grass. At last it seized one stalk so firmly that its enemy could not drag it farther; whereupon, after reconnoitering the ground for a little distance, the latter disappeared, but shortly returned with a companion, by whose aid the larva was detached. This done, the helper went his way, while the abductor proceeded with his captive till lost to view.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Brother Gardner on "Sham."

"Gem'len," said Brother Gardner as he laid down his stick of lioorice and stood up, "I war' ober to de widder Smith's de odder cavenin' to see if she could lend my ole woman her washboard next day, an' de widder she spoke up an' said: 'Misser Gardner, dis world am all a sham.' I war in the co'ner grocery de nex' day, an' de grocer he hove a sigh as big as my fist as he leaned ober the counter an' said: 'Misser Gardner, dis world am all a sham.' I was blackin' a stove for de doctah down on de co'ner below dat same day, an' when I got frew wid de job he dropped a quarter inter my hand an' softly whispered: 'Brudder Gardner, dis world am all a sham.' Now, gem'len, all dat talk am c'ar bosh. De world am all right. Who says de hoss am a sham? Who says dat de cow an' mule an' dog an' cat am shams? De man who falls down finds solid bizness. De man who buys codfish doan' get mutton chops. When I ax for kaliker dey doan' gin me silk. Once in awhile we may frow a boot jack at a cat an' hit nuffin' but an ash barrel, but de world in general am plenty good 'nuff for de kin' of people who put in deir time heah. De man who scratches his back agin de City Hall will tell you dat de world am all a sham. De chap who's wife supports him by washin' an' sewin' feels dat de world am sham all ober. De noodle-head who sots out to captur' de public wid a little cane an' a good deal of brass is no sooner stepped on dan he cries out 'sham!' till ye can't rest. I doan' want to hear dat 'spreshun aroun' heah, kase it won't go down wid men who work ten hours a day an' pay deir honest debts."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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DECATUR DAILY REVIEW.

WM. H. BAYNE,
Editor and Publisher.

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The debt of New York City, on January 1, amounted to $114,302,291.37

A MAN living in Battle Creek, Mich., by smoking 20 or 30 cigars a day has become a victim of delirium tremens.

Last night recently at Andover, Mass., a woman gave birth to triplets, and one day after, in the same house, her married daughter followed with twins.

MRS. DR. AMES, of Minneapolis, has a lemon tree planted in 1857, in full bloom, and bearing 30 full-grown lemons of fine quality pendent from its branches.

MISS MARY J. WADLEIGH, of Sutton, Mass., has no fewer than 100 pet cats, and when one of them dies she has it buried, and its grave marked by a neat headstone.

A LADY in Hungary has the distaff used by Marie Antoinette in spinning during her imprisonment. It is of wood and ivory, inlaid with silver, and still bears the hemp left upon it by the ill-fated queen on the eve of her execution.

It is a curious fact that no attempts have been made to tame and utilize the African elephant for draft purposes. It is now proposed to import trained Indian elephants and experiment with a herd of wild elephants which are now in the neighborhood of Port Natal.

A BUCKSKIN pony, which, it is said, Gen. Cushing rode in Mexico and brought back with him to Newburyport, is now owned by a resident of Ipswich, Mass. He is represented to be 44 years old, and still ready for his share of work when called upon.

THE World's Fair at Sydney, Australia, to be opened on the 1st of next August, will be chiefly contributed to by the mother country and the United States. Two ship-loads of American machinery and products are to be exhibited.

CANADA has abandoned special efforts to induce immigration, and her agents abroad, who have for years been holding out all sorts of inducements, are to be recalled. The trouble about the business has been that, while Canada paid the heavy expenses, the United States received a large share of the benefit.

MISS CHLOE LANKTON, of New Hartford, Conn., has just completed the collection of one million canceled postage stamps. She began in October last, a gentleman in Philadelphia having offered her $200 if she would get the stamps for him, the money to be used in getting for her a life residence in a home for the friendless.

THE Sultan's private palace is the only part of the Turkish domains in Cyprus which the English have not purchased. This will be a good place of refuge for the owner when Constantinople becomes too hot for him, as is likely to be the case if the recent reports of conspiracies be true.

NEW ORLEANS is happy over the establishment of a line of fruit steamers to the Mediterranean. There will be four steamers, which will land their cargoes in a month after leaving Messina and Palermo, and will restore to New Orleans her old supremacy in supplying the West and South with fruit and Mediterranean produce.

THE Society of Adventists at Battle Creek, Mich., purpose to set up an independent kingdom. They are building a paper mill, and already possess a sanitarium costing $125,000, a tabernacle worth $50,000, a college worth $40,000, and a printing-office and bindery worth $25,000. Hard work and freedom from fashionable expense have made them rich.

THE ladies of Virginia are to erect at Winchester, June 6, a shaft memorial to the Confederate dead. It will be in height 22 feet, the base four feet broad. The column will be made of the finest Italian marble, and surmounted by a funeral urn and drapery, and the base of Richmond granite. On its front will be the coat-of-arms of the State, and on the different panels will be appropriate inscriptions.

ONE of the merchants of Bartow, Ga., recently contracted with the son of a farmer to deliver him an unlimited supply of 'possums at 50 cents a head. He thought the boy could not capture more than two or three at the outside, but what was his surprise when four days afterwards the young man drove up with 30, and excused himself by saying that he had only hunted two nights, and they were not good nights for catching 'possums, either. The contract was forthwith rescinded on the ground that the market was already overstocked.

MRS. ELIZABETH LEONARD, widow of Thomas Leonard, lately died at Graniteville, S. C., at the great age of 107 years. At her funeral was her only surviving son, over 80 years of age, and there also stood around the grave a grandchild 56 years old, several great-grandchildren over 40 years of age, great-great-grandchildren 25 years old and a number of great-great-great-grandchildren—five generations in all. There are living at present 80 of her descendants and 210 have died.

GOV. JARVIS, of North Carolina, thus describes himself: "In my childhood I read about the Governor of North Carolina, and invested him with the highest honors that befall mankind. As I toiled and labored on a little farm by the side of the sea, 'in noble old Currituck, I wondered if it were possible for me to reach that high and exalted position. The prospect then seemed gloomy, but I said I will try. Guided in all things by the lessons of honesty and integrity taught me by a pious mother and a holy father, aided by devoted and generous friends, and favored by a noble and chivalrous people, I have to day reached the goal of my youthful ambition."

THE Piutes believe that a physician ought to be killed as soon a five of his patients have died. A few years ago an Indian named Moses learned to write his own name, and that accomplishment was so highly regarded by his tribe that he was made a medicine man. His practice, however, did not prove satisfactory, for his fourth patient died recently. This last victim was a chief, and it was thought that a dose of poisonous herbs killed him. Under the circumstances, the Piutes deemed it just to stone him to death, without waiting for the fifth patient to die, and would have done so if some white men had not rescued him.

PRINCE BISMARCK is a great eater, but he can not be called a delicate or scientific diner. Beer, champagne, turtle soup, boar's head, and a mess of mustard and raspberry jelly formed only a part of a repast in a day when he was recovering from a slight illness. He could, at one time, dispose of 11 hard-boiled eggs at a sitting. He is fond of middle-sized trout. Besides his favorite drink—porter mixed with champagne—he strongly recommends another compound, said to be the invention of Field Marshal Moltke, consisting of hot tea, sherry, and champagne. He enjoys good mutton, but he has little appetite for filets of beef or beef in general.

THE Indian Territory contains a vast extent of the best agricultural lands. It embraces something over 41,000,000 acres, 26,000,000 of which have been surveyed and set apart as reservations for the Five Nations, leaving more than 15,000,000 acres unsurveyed and belonging to the Government. The population includes 48,736 Indians, 8,767 white and negro members of the tribes, 5,000 negroes not members of the Chickasaw or Choctaw Nations, 1,200 railroad employees, and 5,000 other white residents of the five civilized nations, making a total population of 68,708.

A VERY singular shooting accident occurred in Macon, Ga. As a gentleman was walking along the street, carrying a double-barreled shot-gun with the muzzle down, the gun came to pieces, the barrel falling on the ground and the stock remaining in his hands. As the barrel struck the bricks the caps on the tubes exploded simultaneously and the double charge of buckshot took effect in a group of convicts working not more than thirty feet away, and two of them were severely wounded. Medical aid was summoned at once, and so great sympathy was felt for the unfortunate men, that on account of this mishap, an effort will be made to effect their release.

A MARKED effect of the failure of public life insurance companies is the increase in the mutual beneficial association among secret societies. As a rule, the assessments per death amount only to one dollar. Some of the older associations, having a considerable fund invested, pay stated sums at death, from $500 upward, the average being $1,000. A compilation of annual reports for the year 1877 places the number of such associations in the United States in that year at 204, with a membership of 155,086, divided as follows: Masonic, 55,758; Odd Fellows, 38,280; other similar societies, 61,648. The total number of deaths was 5,476; the death rate per cent, 1.03; average amount paid by deceased members, $18.02; average amount of insurance paid, $710.34, and average cost of insurance, $6.93 per $1,000. The sum paid to beneficiaries by Masonic organizations was $3,996,704.85; by Odd Fellows, $1,457,400.50, and by others, $2,113,136.74—making the handsome total of $7,567,332.00.

THE wife of a miner in Hopewell, Pa., had yellow hair of wonderful length and abundance. It was so heavy as to be a bother, but her husband would not let her cut it off, even when offered a good price by dealers in hair. Lately work became scarce with him, and he did not know how to make a payment soon coming due on his little house. The loss of his home seemed probable. Then a stranger came along and offered $200 for the treasured yellow hair. That amount of money would raise the mortgage on the homestead, and the husband reluctantly made the sale. He could not help shedding tears when he saw the stranger's shears despoiling his wife's head of its beauty, and she wept when she looked at herself in the glass; but they consoled themselves with the crisp bank notes, and the buyer went away with the hair. A few days afterward the miner went to pay the debt, and learned that the bills were all counterfeit.

THE Indians of Nevada rely mainly for food on the pine cones, or nuts, that grow in great abundance in the pine forests. The trees are small, rarely exceeding 15 feet in height when full grown, but in fruitful seasons yield enormous quantities of cones. These are dried and made into bread, or roasted whole. The Indians go to the harvest in large parties, mounted on ponies, and make a pleasure excursion of the work. "Arrived at some central point where water and grass are found," says a correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "the squaws with baskets, and the men with poles, ascend the ridges to the laden trees, followed by the children; beating begins with loud noise and chatter; the burrs fly right and left, lodging against stones and sage brushes; the squaws and children gather them with fine natural gladness; smoke columns speedily mark the joyful scene of their labors as the roasting fires are kindled, and at night, assembled in circles, garrulous as jays, the first grand nut feast begins." Sufficient quantities are obtained in a few weeks to last all winter.

Population-Density and Rates of Mortality.

Some curious and interesting results are developed by Dr. Farr, F. R. S., from a study of the rate of mortality in connection with statistics of population-density. He finds that the rate of mortality increases as density of population increases, and this he proves by arranging the 619 districts of England and Wales in groups according to the rates of mortality, and showing that all the groups follow this law. Thus in the 10 years 1861-'70, at one end of the scale the deaths per 1,000 of population are 15, 16, and 17; at the other end, 31, 33, and 39. The acres *per capita* in the corresponding districts are 12, 4, and 8, and 1·01, ·05, 1·01. The intermediate rates of mortality are 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, while the acres *per capita* are 4, 8·3, 2·9, 2·1, 1·1, ·05, and ·02. Now, excluding the London districts, about which there is some difficulty, we have 7 groups of districts where the mortality ranges thus: 17, 19, 22, 25, 28, 32, and 39. In the same districts the number of persons to a square mile is 166, 186, 379, 1,718, 4,499, 12,351, and 63,823. Thus, in Liverpool, the densest and the unhealthiest district in England, there were 63,823 to an acre; of whom 39 per 1,000 died annually. This series of facts may be put in a different way. The nearer people live to each other the shorter their lives are. Thus the proximity of people in 53 districts is 147 yards, the mean duration of life is 51 years; in 345 districts the proximity is 189 yards and the mean duration of life is 45 years; in 137 districts the proximity is 97 yards, and the mean duration of life is 40 years; in 47 districts the proximity is 45 yards, and the mean duration of life is 35 years; in 9 districts the proximity is 28 yards, the mean duration of life is 32 years. In Manchester district the proximity is 17 yards, and the mean duration of life is 29 years; in Liverpool district the proximity is 7 yards, and the mean duration of life is 26 years. This is a determined law, and, the duration of life being given in one set of conditions, the duration of life in another set of conditions is determined from the proximities.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

THE CONVICT'S TALE.

A Modern Wandering Jew—A Long Travel in Search of Rest.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register.]

A year or so since a well dressed, well bred man came to Des Moines and sought employment as a teacher of music or organist. He was a skillful performer on the instrument as well as a competent instructor. He secured a few scholars and had about concluded an engagement to play the big organ at the Presbyterian Church when, suddenly, and without giving any warning or reason therefor, he removed to Council Bluffs. There his career was about the same that it had been here, and after a brief stay he left the place and went to Atlantic. There, too, he remained but a short time and then departed for St. Joe.

The spirit of unrest seemed to possess him. He paid his bills promptly and was a man of excellent habits. No scandals attached to him, and to those that learned of his frequent migrations the cause of them remained a profound mystery.

A few weeks or months since—it matters not which—a citizen of Des Moines happened to be called by business to the town in which is located one of the Iowa penitentiaries, and while strolling along the streets, killing time until the departure of a railroad train to bear him home, he chanced to meet the mysterious musician. The gentleman is himself gifted with no small share of musical culture, had frequently admired the skill of the organist as displayed in this city and was personally acquainted with him. He also knew something of his wanderings. A conversatson took place beteen them, and during it the organist unraveled the mystery of his frequent change of base. He had been convicted on doubtful, if not entirely false testimony, and sentenced to the Penitentiary in the town where this conversation took place. There he had served a term of imprisonment. The Warden was kind to him and gave him all the liberties consistent with his situation. Learning of his musical skill, that officer detailed him to play the organ in the prison church. His execution was so excellent that it attracted the attention of the other musicians in the town, and when his term of service had expired they offered to procure him a situation there and a class. He, however, remembering the convict life, could not endure the thought of remaining in sight of the Penitentiary walls, and declined the proposal.

By the aid of some friends he procured enough money to supply himself with suitable clothing and came to Des Moines, where he engaged in teaching, as before related, and was in a fair way to thrive and prosper in his profession when one day he met on the streets a discharged guard from the prison, where he had been confined, and learned that the latter had become a resident of this city. Then the dread of exposure oppressed the organist and hastily settling up his affairs he fled to Council Bluffs. There he was again recognized, and at every place some former acquaintance that had known him during his dark days would appear; and he would abandon all and attempt to escape beyond the sphere of recognition. In no place did there appear to be any unkindness shown him by any one of the discoverers, or any indication of revealing the mystery of his past life, but ever before him rose the specter of that past, and he feared exposure. At length he abandoned the vain wanderings in search of a place where acquaintance could not reach him, and determined since he could not escape exposure to return to the Penitentiary town where his history was so well known that he would be free from suspicion. He did so, established himself as a teacher of music, was engaged as organist of the principal church there, and is contented and happy. All that ever was bad about him is fully known where he is, and his life since he became a free man is substantial proof among the citizens where he resides that his reformation is complete.

Three Sisters Married at One Time.

The village of Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., recently wisnessed the marriage of three sisters at one time and in the same church. Two of the bridegrooms were clergymen. The triple ceremonies were performed in the Congregational Church in the presence of a large number of guests, a number of whom were New Yorkers, and parties came from the country for miles around to witness the scene. The brides and bridegrooms were Miss Mary H. Grant and the Rev. Smith T. Ford, pastor of the Baptist Church in Greene; Miss Flora R. Grant and Mr. H. H. Scott, a New York shoe merchant, and Miss Jennie L. Grant and the Rev. William N. Ritchie, of the Forty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, New York. The three sisters, standing together at the altar in their bridal robes, made a striking picture. After the wedding there was a brilliant reception, and then the three bridal parties started together for the East on an extended tour.

THE SHOCK OF A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Accounts of railroad accidents frequently state that although the engine and cars were much damaged, the passengers escaped without serious injury. Yet many persons can recollect instances of men whose health steadily declined after they had passed apparently unharmed through some mishap to a train, and whose sufferings were terminated by death more or less sudden. Some light has been cast on cases of this kind by a paper read last month, before the Medical Society of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, by Dr. MacSwiney. In a railroad collision there may result to a passenger (1) shock merely, or (2) concussion, or (3) contusion of the cerebro-spinal system. In shock the functions of the nerves are impaired, and the action of the nervous system thus lowered. It has been found that great confusion and injury, either temporary or permanent, to the nervous functions sometimes follow from a shock, to the cerebro spinal system, when the soft cerebral and spinal mass is struck violently against the bony case in which it is inclosed. That slight blows often cause serious results is now well established. An apparently trifling injury to the back or sacrum may give rise to an inflammatory process, which may, after the lapse of years even, end fatally. And often a slowly creeping-on paralysis will ensue upon a shock to the cerebro-spinal center, when at first no ill result was apparent. In such cases the seeming contradiction may sometimes be noticed that, whereas the more severe and dangerous phenomena often result in the very cases in which the injury appears to be trifling, on the other hand, it occasionally occurs that the severest primary lesions present to observation only slight and unimportant symptoms.

IT costs about $1,000 to give a "rosebud party" in New York.

THE PLAGUE.

Danger of the Introduction of the Disease Into the United States—Ravages in the Past.

Dr. John M. Woodworth, Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, says in an official report to the Senate Committee on Epidemic Diseases:

I am constrained to invite your attention to what I conceive to be a matter of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the Committees of Congress on Epidemic Diseases. From the imperfect accounts which come to this country of the prevailing epidemic in the Province of Astrakhan, there seems to be little room for doubt that the disease which has broken out there with such deadly effect is the plague, a singularly fatal infectious disease, accompanied by swelling and sometimes gangrenous condition of the glands of the body, and in many respects resembling malignant typhus fever.

The account of the outbreak, which is generally credited in Europe and in this country, is to the effect that a Russian soldier returning from the war brought a shawl with him and gave it to a girl, who sickened and died two days after from this supposed infection. The disease spread with great fatality. About three weeks elapsed before the Russian Government was officially notified of the facts, and another week passed before any measures were adopted to check its spread. The Russian Government, as well as the people, are now thoroughly aroused. Sanitary lines and quarantines have been established, and cordons of soldiers have been placed around the infected villages. Europe has become alarmed, and commerce with Russia has been interdicted except under strict quarantine rules, but in spite of the expenditure of money and the strong military arm of the Government the measures of prevention appear to have been too long delayed, and the plague is rapidly spreading.

Should the plague appear in the countries of Europe with which the United States has commercial intercourse, there would be great danger of the disease reaching our shores. In fact, the danger exists at present through ships from the Caspian and Black Seas. The latest arrival at New York from the Black Sea was in December last.

Considerable danger may be apprehended from the introduction of infected clothing into this country, brought by Russian emigrants, especially the Mennonites from Southern Russia, large numbers of whom ship at Liverpool.

The board of yellow-fever experts were unanimous in opinion that United States medical officers of health should be stationed at Liverpool and at some point in the Mediterranean, and that they should be subject to orders to visit places of outbreak of infectious epidemic disease, so that definite, reliable, and prompt information may be given to the health authorities of our seaports. Twelve thousand dollars per year would maintain two such medical officers abroad and pay their traveling expenses, and in my opinion it would be an investment worthy of a great commercial nation.

The people of this generation have considered the plague a scourge belonging only to the past, and a few words in reference to its former ravages may be of interest. The great epidemics of this disease have followed as a sequence to wars in unsanitary countries or to great religious pilgrimages. The plague prevailed in earliest historic times. The first epidemic of which we have any definite record occurred nearly 3,000 years ago, in the time of David. Next is the great plague which commenced 767 years before Christ, which is said to have spread over the whole world. The epidemic which commenced in the time of Justinian, 541 or 542 years before Christ, is said to have "almost consumed mankind." It commenced in Egypt and spread to all parts of the then known world, "making destruction its only business, and sparing neither island, cave, nor top of mountain where mankind inhabited." When the pestilence was at its height in Constantinople as many as 10,000 perished in a day, so that the dead lay without burying. Procopius compares the number who perished to the sands of the sea. Another general epidemic of the plague prevailed in the year 430 B. C., and was especially severe in Athens. During the Christian era the plague has frequently visited Europe with great fatality, unequaled by any other epidemic disease. It is estimated that there were 45 epidemics of the plague during the seventeenth century. Fourteen of these are referred to Holland and 12 to England. The one which occurred in London in the year 1665 was as terrible as the great fire of 1666, which put a stop to its ravages. The lowest estimate of deaths in London alone in 1665 is given as 68,500.

In the present century the plague has occurred chiefly in the countries of the Lower Danube and the Black Sea. The last epidemic in Western Europe occurred at Marseilles and vicinity in 1720 and 1721, causing the death of 200,000 people. The same year it prevailed in the Island of Majorca. Europe has been free from the plague since 1841, and it has not occurred in Asiatic Turkey since 1843, nor in Egypt since 1844. In 1858 and 1859 the plague prevailed among the Arabs in the vicinity of Berrazi, a seaport of North Africa. In 1857 an epidemic occurred in Mesopotamia and one in Persian Kurdistan in 1871.

These are but a few instances in the long catalogue of the swift destroyer of human life with which we may have to deal. Viewed from our present standpoint, it may be said that while on the one hand the improved conditions of living which prevail among the Christian nations makes them better able to control the plague, on the other hand the increased facilities for commerce and travel which steam has brought about increases the danger of its spread.

ACCORDING to the latest statistics of the Holy Synod there were founded in Russia last year 137 new sects, of which by all odds the most remarkable is that of the Leeches, which exists among the peasants of Gojasowetz, in the Government of Vologda. Infants and those in riper years received into it are baptized in blood drawn from a woman, and draughts of warm human blood are given to the new-born children of members. The officials of the province declare that owing to these practices the mortality among the females in the district has greatly increased.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—1 pound stale bread-crumbs, 1 pound raisins, 1 pound currants, 1 pound brown sugar, ¾ pounds suet, ½ pound citron, 1 pinch salt, 5 eggs, 1 nutmeg, plenty of good brandy; boil 15 hours.

AN English botanist and chemist calculates that to produce a pound of honey from clover the bees must visit 2,700,000 flowers.

A Big Snake Story.

Some seven or eight years ago, says a Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) letter to the New York *World*, much alarm was manfested along the line of the Housatonic Railroad by the appearance of a tremendous snake, but of what ophidian species he was a sample no one could tell. The reptile made its home in a dense swamp in the vicinity of the railroad track. Time and again the reptile was shot at by hunting parties, but it always managed to get away safely. The track of the Housatonic Railroad runs directly through the swamp named. Early one morning the engineer of a passenger train suddenly discovered a long black object lying across the rails and he shut off steam and whistled for brakes. While the speed was slackening the engineer saw that it was the veritable snake, about which so much had been said, and he pulled the throttle again, intending, if possible, to run it down and cut it in two, but just before the engine reach it the end of the tail slid off the rail and almost immediately the entire snake disappeared. Four or five years ago two men riding in a buggy along a road which skirts the swamp say they saw the now famous snake wriggling slowly across the road. They were certain, from the measurement of the ground where they first saw it, that it was over twenty feet long. Again the snake excitement broke out in the neighborhood, and parties were organized to hunt the reptile down, without success, and the interest in the matter soon died out. The cause of the disappearance of the snake for the last four years has been a great mystery, but it has been completely solved in an extraordinary manner. Some imagined that the snake has found his way to the Housatonic River, and, escaping death by drowning, thence to the ocean, and became a veritable sea serpent. Others held that he had taken to the mountains. Really he never left the swamp of his birth, for his colossal remains have been discovered. On Saturday last two men named Kelly and Smith, both well and favorably known in the neighborhood, went into the swamp with a sled to get a load of wood. After a while they came to a large buttonwood tree which had fallen to the ground. They discovered it was hollow, and in order to handle it easily they attempted to saw it up. They had sawed nearly through one part when suddenly the saw grated as though it had struck a stone. Thinking that it was a curious place to find a stone they at once went to work to investigate. They plied their axes and by dint of hard labor split the tree, when to their astonishment the obstacles which the saw had struck proved to be bones. Then they opened the tree as far as they could find bones, some 21 feet, and the remains proved to be those of the monstrous reptile so often seen but never captured. The ribs measured six inches in diameter and from that tapered down to smaller sizes. The tail of the snake was found imbedded in the upper part of the tree, and both men believe he went in backward. It is believed that the last time he was chased, some four years ago, he sought refuge in this tree and never came out again. The bones and other remains have been preserved and will be sent to the Society of Natural Science, together with a history of the case.

A Request for the Benefit of Horses.

The will of Miss Lisetta Rist, late of Odessa Road, Forest Lane, near Stratford, Essex, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 14th ult. by Mr. A. G. P. Allt, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £1,500. There are several small legacies, and the residue of the property is to be realized by her executor, and invested, and he is then directed to transfer such investments into the names of four of twelve carmen mentioned, the whole of whom are to be the trustees of the said funds, and are designated "my said graveling trustees." They are to apply the income from time to time in purchasing gravel and sand, which is to be applied in graveling or sanding, when certain roadways in the city and east end shall be slippery, to enable horses or other animals to better keep their footing. The testatrix provided that her graveling trustees shall in the case of violent snow-storms and heavy frosts apply such part of the income (when gravel or sand would not be properly available) in aid of cleansing or otherwise making the said carriage roadways as easy as they reasonably can for horses and other animals to pass up and down; and that they shall cause the graveling or sanding to be commenced at the beginning of November and terminate at the end of April each year; and it is to be done either at night or early in the morning, so that the chief dangerous places may be always graveled or sanded by 6:30 or 7 o'clock, first doing the most dangerous parts where the early traffic begins.—*London City Press.*

A New Incident in Dickens's Early Career.

There is a very attractive room at Ipswich, to wit: Mr. Pickwick's room, at the Great White Horse Hotel, the true history of which is curious and hitherto unpublished. When Charles Dickens was a very young man, and unknown to fame, he reported for the *Morning Chronicle*—which journal lent the services of the future novelist to the *Suffolk Chronicle* on the occasion of the Suffolk assize. Arriving at his destination, the young pressman engaged the comfortable best room of the hotel, the Great White Horse.

But later in the day, as the influx of visitors became great, the churlish landlord, named Brooks—generally called "Old Billy Brooks"—who had small respect for the press, and very limited ideas as to its power, surrendered Dickens's bedroom to some legal magnate, assigning to "that newspaper fellow" one far less roomy and comfortable, and placed, in fact, just over some stabling. Dickens was naturally much annoyed, but said little, biding his time. When "Pickwick" took the literary world by storm, its ludicrous and scarcely exaggerated description of the White Horse, "where they sold the worst possible wine at the best possible price," entirely altered Mr. Brooks's notions as to the power of the pen, and much of his later life was spent in raving about the injury Dickens was doing him.

Not long afterwards Brooks died, and the hotel changed hands. But as the years rolled by the landlords began to discover that the brilliant humorist had done far more good than harm by making the hotel one of Mr. Pickwick's resorts. Tourists and travelers of all kinds—especially Americans—flocked to the White Horse to view the scene of Mr. Pickwick's startling adventure with the middle-aged lady. Whether the attendants always point out the same room we can not say—clearly one room will do just as well as another—but it is certain that visitors keep coming to see it to the present day.

THE ALLIGATOR AT HOME.

Peppered by Tourists for Pleasure and Hunted to Death for His Skin and Teeth.

[From the New York World.]

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 15.—Among the throng of people traveling southward to escape our northern winter may be found many sportsmen, armed with rifle and revolver and with plenty of fixed ammunition, cherishing one hope above others of shooting an alligator. Large are the numbers who go forth to shoot, but few are the alligators slain. The rivers, bayous and many of the lakes of the Gulf States are thickly populated with alligators, or lagartos, as they are known by the Spanish-speaking portion of the inhabitants. On sunny days they may be seen stretched upon the sloping banks of streams or floating idly on the glassy water, nothing visible but the top of the head. From the decks of the little flat-bottomed steamers which carry many tourists through the weird beauty of the upper St. Johns and Ocklawaha Rivers every winter, the alligator receives volley after volley of rifle and revolver balls. There are but two places in an alligator where a shot will prove fatal—in the eye and directly under the forearm. The first, being very small and protected by a heavy casement surmounted by a projecting cap, can be struck only by the best marksmen. Except when taking a sun-bath, the tender spot under the shoulder is never exposed. The chance of shooting an alligator, especially by a novice, is therefore not alarmingly great.

Although very clumsy, their quickness in some cases is remarkable, as when in the water a speed of from five to eight miles an hour is made, and on land they are able to throw themselves over half a circle, using the forefeet for a fulcrum, striking an enemy with their tail with tremendous force. In getting food the alligator displays a remarkable degree of cunning. Fish is acceptable, and to catch them a number of alligators form in line, driving the fish before them into a cove or inlet. Then each alligator makes a rush, catches a fish in his open mouth, rises to the surface, tosses the fish into the air, at the same time expelling the water by a current of air drawn through the nose, and is ready to bolt the fish when it falls. Owing to the formation of the teeth, the alligator can not masticate his food, but bolts it in small chunks. The gullet is not large. Prey of size is concealed until it begins to putrefy, when it is sought and devoured. The largest animals are attacked, if they get into the water, dragged down and drowned. Last spring a large ox went into the waters of Lake Jackson, not far from Tallahassee, to drink. An alligator fastened to the foreleg of the animal crushing the bone. The ox struggled to the shore, dragging his antagonist with him. At this time the shore was black with alligators, attracted by the smell of blood, and some crawled upon the bank. The ox fought valiantly, tossing one of the monsters high in the air, from which fall he lay on the ground stunned a considerable time. But the wounded ox again got in the water, and a mammoth alligator closed on his nose and dragged him under.

Not long ago a Florida paper told a story of the charming of an alligator by a rattlesnake. The latter upon discovering the former attracted attention by sounding an alarm. The alligator turned his head several times as if he wanted to get away, but as often faced the snake again. "Toward the end of half an hour," said the paper, "with fixed eyes the alligator moved slowly toward his terrible enemy, until within striking distance, when the snake curled himself more compactly and struck the alligator. For a moment the alligator shook tremendously, and then as if by magic made a semi-circle backward, and brought his tail down upon the would-be assassin with fatal result." On several occasions captured alligators and rattlesnakes have been put in an enclosure to fight for the benefit of spectators, and in a majority of cases the snake has been victorious, having succeeded in striking his fangs into the alligator's open mouth.

Alligators are oviparous, the females laying as many as two hundred eggs, somewhat larger than goose eggs, in a nest scooped out of the soil near the water. A thin matting of leaves and twigs separates the layer of eggs, which are left to hatch in the sun's heat. When the young alligator breaks its shell it is from eight to ten inches in length, and at once takes to the water and the established ways of getting food. They may often be seen playing together like young kittens. At this stage great numbers are captured by negro boys, who sell them in the towns to northern visitors to carry home as curiosities.

Up to a year or two ago the war on alligators came near to exterminating them. The skin and teeth are the only parts of value. For several years from twenty to twenty-five thousand of the former were annually taken, the hunters receiving 50 cents to $1 apiece for them. The greatest hunter of Florida got one thousand skins in a five months' campaign. The skin from the sides and belly was stripped off and shipped north, and made fine leather for boots and shoes. These were once quite fashionable, but are seldom seen now, and in consequence the alligator lives in greater security. The demand for jewelry and ornaments made from the teeth seems to have been pretty thoroughly supplied, and few are hunted for this purpose.

Occasionally an alligator from ten to fifteen feet in length is wanted for a museum, and there is no difficulty in letting the contract to a colored man. When caught his feet are tied over his back, and the powerful jaws fastened with many wraps of rope. He is then shipped to his destination in a strong box. Stuffed alligators are far oftener exhibited, the mounting being a comparatively easy and inexpensive process.

SOME of the most valuable constituents of the wheat are left in the bran, and the fine flour is not sufficiently laxative to meet the requirements of most systems, so it is advisable to take frequently or systematically a coarser diet. Graham, cracked wheat or rye will generally meet this want, or a fair supply of berries or fruits will answer a similar purpose. Proper attention to the diet will generally obviate the necessity of a resort to physic, and is by far the preferable course in every aspect of the case.

IN Paris, carrageen, or Irish moss, has been used as a substitute for linseed meal and other kinds of poultices, with good results. It does not ferment, and remains moist and inodorous for 16 or 18 hours, when properly prepared by chopping and soaking.

DR. BLACHER has recently reported (in the *Courier Medical*) some excellent results from treatment of pulmonary consumption in its first two periods, with glycerine instead of cod-liver oil.

PITH AND POINT.

THE man who was tossed over the back of an irate bull was reported as not dead, but only gone beef o'er.

PEOPLE are beginning to come out from under the stoves in Buffalo. This is a sure sign that spring is coming.—*Rochester Express.*

THE Marquis of Lorne offers a reward of £1 to every Canadian woman who shall achieve triplets. And how much nobler it is to compete for this reward than to struggle for the empty honors of pedestrianism.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BEECHER says there is ten thousand times more happiness than trouble in this world. There may be, but it is not equally divided. Some people enjoy ninety-nine per cent. of the happiness, and others ninety-nine per cent. of the trouble.—*Norristown Herald.*

WHEN we are young we waste a great deal of time in imagining what we will do when we grow older, and when we are old we waste an equal amount of time in lying about what we did when we were young—in telling about the cold winters and troubles experienced in gaining our knowledge.—*Derrick.*

THE reverend gentleman was visiting at the house of one of his lady parishioners, when the little girl said, "Mr. ——, can you see two ways at once, and is you got honey or sugar on one side of your face?" "Why, what do you mean?" asked he. "Why, ma says you've always got the eye on the sweet side of your face on her in church." Later in the day the abomination of desolation seemed to have settled in that child's heart.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

LITTLE Nellie was looking at "Woolf's Wild Animals" when Mr. Jorkins called, and appealed to that gentleman to explain one of the pictures. "That is a wild boar," said he, and the little lady looked at it thoughtfully and replied: "It don't look like you, does it, Mr. Jorkins?" "I hope not," responded the guest. "Why?" "Because," said the artless innocent, "mamma said when your card was sent up, 'There is that old bore Jorkins again.'" And it was a full minute before mamma's frozen lips thawed sufficiently to inform the nurse it was Nellie's bedtime.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A WOMAN in a neat little suburban village has not been visited by a single tramp during the winter, nor has her husband had to buy her a revolver and feel alarmed lest he should read in the evening papers on his way home at night, "Another Hellish Deed—Butchered by a Tramp." She had half a ton of coal dumped in a conspicuous place in the yard, and carefully brushed off the snow whenever there was a storm, and the consequence was that whenever an absent-minded or short-sighted tramp did get so far as to open the gate, his eye fell on the coal and he took that back-track as if he had forgotten something.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MARY had a little chill
Which gave her heaps of pain,
And when she tried to shake that chill
It shook her back again.
It followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;
It made the children laugh to see
Poor Mary shake in school.
And so the teacher sent her home
And bade her to take some pills,
To reconstruct her system and
To liquidate the bills.
—*St. Louis Times-Journal.*

Mirror Worship in Japan.

Prof. Ayrton lectured last week at the Royal Institution, his subject being "The Magic Mirror of Japan." In Japan there is, he said, an absence of house walls, interior and exterior, the houses consisting of a roof supported on only a few posts enclosing very little but empty space, and sliding screens alone divide off compartments. Why, in this comparative absence of all that we should call furniture, does one article pertaining to the ladies' toilette—the bronze mirror with its stand—hold so prominent a position? This mirror is usually circular, from three inches to twelve inches in diameter, made of bronze, and with a bronze handle covered with bamboo. The reflecting face is generally more or less convex, polished with a mercury amalgam, and the back is beautifully ornamented with a gracefully executed raised design. Some for the rustic population have also polished letters.

The explanation of the fact that the mirror is almost *par excellence* the entire furniture is found partly in the elaborate head dresses of the Japanese ladies and the painting of their faces, and partly from the belief that as the sword was "the soul of the Samouri," so is the mirror the "soul of woman." It therefore constitutes the most valuable of all her possessions, and two mirrors form part of the trousseau of every bride. The characteristic qualities of the mirror must, it is believed, be in accordance with the constitution of the possessor, and "second sight" is resorted to in the selection of a mirror. But why is the mirror so important in the Imperial palace where the Court ladies, still preserving the fashion of old days, comb back their hair in the simplest style? Why does the fortune-teller, instead of looking at a girl's palm, regard the reflection in a mirror? Why, instead of referring to the book of the recording angel, does the Japanese Plato bring before the boatman his evil deeds reflected in a mirror? And why does the mirror hold so important a place in Japanese history than has been supposed; it, in fact, takes the place of the cross in Christian countries.

Prof. Ayrton read the myth of the origin of the worship of the mirror. The main points in it are that when gods alone inhabited the earth, the sun goddess one day hurt her hand with her shuttle, having been suddenly frightened by a practical joke of her brother, the god of the sea. She indignantly retired to a cave. Darkness followed, and the goddess had to be appeased. The wisest of the gods suggested making an image of her more beautiful than herself. The Japanese Vulcan fashioned a mirror in the shape of the sun, and all the gods laughed, and shouted, "Here is a deity who surpasses even your glory." Woman's curiosity could not stand this. The goddess peeped out, and while admiring herself in the mirror was caught and dragged out by a rice rope. The national traditions have it that this sun goddess (Amaterasu o mi Kami), sending her adopted grandson, who was also the great-grandfather of the first Emperor of Japan, to subdue the world, made him three presents: the *maga-tamu* (the precious stone, emblematical of the spirit of woman), the sword (emblematical of the spirit of man), and the mirror (emblem of her own soul). "Look," she said, "on this mirror of my spirit, keep it in the same house and on the same floor with yourself, and worship it as if you were were shiping my actual presence."—*London Times.*

ONE hundred and twenty-five families from Sharon, Pa., will locate in the spring upon Government land near Glyndon, Iowa. The heads of the families were former employees of the large iron-mills near Pittsburg.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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DAILY REVIEW

WM. R. RAYNE, Editor and Publisher.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880

TERMS, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL R. REED as a candidate for Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM K. NELSON as a candidate for Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce A. R. BUNN as a candidate for Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SMITH, of Champaign, as a candidate for Circuit Judge.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce JOHN LINDSAY as a candidate for Township Assessor at the ensuing April election.

We are authorized to announce FRED J. SMITH as a candidate for Assessor at the coming township election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM YOUNG as a candidate for Assessor at the ensuing township election.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE GOODMAN as a candidate for Commissioner of Highways, at the ensuing township election.

We are authorized to announce FRED SNYDER as a candidate for Commissioner of Highways at the approaching township election.

FOUNDMASTER.

We are authorized to announce JASON RITCHES as a candidate for Foundmaster.

THE ARMY AND THE LAW.

Good results of the resolve of the late house is seen in the plain placing of several plain questions before the country. One of those questions is the right of the men elected by the people to attach certain conditions to the spending of money which they vote for public purposes. This right is denied by the republicans and claimed by the democrats. It is a right which has laid at the foundation of free government in England for many hundred years. The commons have the power to stop or forbid a war by refusing to vote supplies for the army and no supplies are voted for over a year at any time. During all the wars with Napoleon, lasting nearly twenty years, the supplies were voted every year, and the cabinet had to come in every twelve months and ask for the of grant money which would alone continue the army in the field. It is thus as impossible for a war to be waged or kept up, or for the army to be put to uses, contrary to the will of the people of England, as it is for the army to subsist without money. In this country we vote supplies by the year, and the constitution says that all money bills must orignate in the house, thus recognizing the same control of the popu ar branch of congress over the purse, and thereby over the whole government, as obtains in England. Moreover, in England the house of lords cannot add to or take from the sums or conditions in the commons's money bills, but must adopt them or reject them as a whole, just as sent in, the power of rejection being constructed only, and an exercise of it being unheard in modern times. In short, the control of the commons over the purse is absolute, a veto by the sovereign having been unknown for hundreds of years. We do not claim such absolute power for the house here. The senate can amend money bills, though it cannot originate them. The executive can veto bills of all kinds. But the rub comes in right here: the democratic congress will put upon money bills necessary to the government such conditions as they think public safety and opinion call for. The right to put these conditions is disputed, and to dispute it implies that congress must be purely passive in money bills and have no right to make these bills express the opinion of the people or protect their interests. The statement of this case ought to dispose of it. There is nothing about a money bill different from any other bill. The army exists by the law of congress, is supported by the law of congress, and can be voted much or little or nothing or disbanded by the law of congress, and that body can attach to its laws for the army any conditions not against the constitution. The condition the democrats will attach to the army bill is one saying that it shall not be brought into service by federal marshals, under the claim of keeping the peace at the polls, except on the request of the state authorities, made to the president, which request must be accompanied by proof that the state forces cannot be got in hand for such a purpose, or are not enough for the purpose. The democrats mean to leave the army without a cent until and unless this condition is complied with. They take the ground because it is right, because the misuse of the army in the past election has reversed the will of the people and because the army itself, instead of being the servant of the law and of the people, has been made the master of both and the right wing of a corrupt party, whose last crime, by its aid, was the theft of the federal government. In England, since 1868, the mere presence of troops within two miles of any polling place, has vitiated any election held at such polling place, no matter if there was only one set of candidates running, and if there was no opposition whatever to them.

A PLEASANT CALL.—We had the pleasure of a call, last evening, from Samuel F. Grove, esq., the new editor of the Sun, who appears to be quite a gentleman.

UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.

Laws are made for the protection of life or proberty, and to punish those who infringe upon the rights or property of others. There are, however, some laws which, being right in some cases, are only a burthen in others, because there can be no exceptions made to the working of the law. Such an one is the law requiring the coroner to investigate all cases of death by violence, accident, suicide, or where it has been sudden, as by apoplexy, heart disease, etc. We admit the necessity of a power to investigate cases where any reason exists to suppose that death was caused by other than natural causes; put there is no reason why a jury should be impaneled to sit upon the body of a man who falls from a scaffold and breaks his neck, or when the cause of death is plain to every one. But the law does not recognize any distinction between daeath caused in that manner and one caused by violence. There is always an inducement to the coroner to hold an inquest, and in some cities that office is the best paying one there is. The county usually pays the expense, which amounts to a large sum in the course of a year. In this county the expense attending these inquests has not heretofore been large, but it is a business which will increase as the population increases, and some action should be taken to reduce the expense.

TRYING TO LIVE WITHOUT WORK.

The following from the pen of Horace Greeley, is true and applicable to this day: "Our people are too widely inclined to shun the quiet ways of producing labor, and try to live and thrive in the crooked paths of speculation and needless traffic. We have deplorably few boys learning trades, with ten times too many anxious to get into business; that is, to devise some scheme whereby they may live without work. Of the journeymen mechanics now at work in this city we judge that two-thirds were born in Europe, and the disparity is steadily augmenting. One million families are trying to live by selling liquors, tobacco, candies, etc., in our cities, who could be spared therefrom with the slightest detriment; and if these were transferred to the soil, and set to growing grain, meats, wool, etc., or employed in smelting the metals, or weaving the fabrics, for which we are running in debt in Europe, our country would increase its wealth at least twice as fast as now, and there would be far less complaint of dull trade and hard times."

Ceremonies over the remains of the late Bayard Taylor took place Thursday afternoon at New York, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Among those present in the governor's room waiting the arrival of the body were Senator Bayard, Delaware; Whitelaw Reid, Collector Merritt, Mayor Cooper, members of the board of aldermen, and others. The remains were taken on board a revenue cutter at Hoboken, and conveyed to the foot of Barclay street, from which point the procession starts. It was headed by a squad of police, then came the fifth regiment and band playing the dead march, then German singing and other societies, and the hearse drawn by six gray horses with white plumes. Another band and singing societies brought up in the rear. When the hearse drew up in front of the city hall the societies sang a dirge, and Algernon S. Sullivan delivered and address. Post No. 32 G. A. R. acted as guard of honor during the night.

Slang is becoming more and more tolerated in American society. In this we cannot fail to notice a decline. Before the war nothing was sanctioned in the polite circles that savored of rudeness, or anything but the most decorous language, not necessarily severe, but always modest. Especially was this the case with ladies in antebellum days, but now no one can fail to notice that they are as badly addicted to the vile practice as their male relatives. This is probably owing to the dash and shoddyism that grew out of the war, but now that we are about half a generation away from the war, it seems we should try to get back to the old way. Of all disgusting things, there is nothing equal in disgust, to all sensible parsons, as a young lady addicted to the use of slang terms.

The Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, and the Princess Louisa Margaret, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, were married about one o'clock Thursday afternoon in St. George's chabel, Windsor, the ceremony being performed by the archbishop of Canterury,

Gold hair pins are the very latest feminine agony of style. They cost nine dollars a dozen, but when we come to realize the fact that they will keep the cook's golden locks out of the buckwheat batter and sausage dish, it doesn't seem like a very big price, after all.

A man was earnestly looking in the bung hole of a whiskey barrel, as if in search of something he could not find. "What are you doing?" asked a bystander. "Why I'm seeking my reputation in the place I lost it," was the mournful reply.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

At Bloomington politics are getting quite warm as the time for the annual city election approaches. The temperance people have decided not to enter the field, leaving the contest for the mayoralty petween the democratic and republican nominees, the present prospect pointing to the nomination of Dr. J. L. White, republican, and Hon. T. J. Bunn, democrat.

At Minonk, on the night of the 11th, quite a sad domestic tragedy occurred. A young man named Charles L. Young, who lately moved there from Chicago with his wife and her mother, got into an angry altercation with his mother-in-law, he at the time being in a state of intoxication. Young drew a revoler during a moment of drunken frenzy and shot one ball at Mrs. Leitch, the same taking effect in her shoulder. She will recover, it is thought.

Charles Herbeck and wife have been living ten miles west of Lincoln. They have been separated about ten days, Herbeck boarding at Lincoln. This morning he hired a livery man to take him out home. He had been there but a few minutes when he shot his wife while she was ironing, the ball passing entirely through the body. She lies in a critical condition and is not expected to live until morning. He secreted himself in the hay mow, taking a rope with him, and when the neighbors went to look for him, and when he saw them coming toward the barn, he shot himself through the head dying almost instantly. Herbeck was a member of Germania Lodge No 3 I. O. O. F., St. Louis, and has several children living in St. Louis.

Grand opening of the New York store, No. 21 Water street, this Saturday morning, March 15. Magnificent display of new goods. All are invited. Lambert & Co.

Opera House

A GREAT COMPANY.

36 Artists. 36

SHIP AHOY!

ONE NIGHT ONLY

And first production here of Dickinson's Fifth Avenue.

Pinafore Company.

Giving in its entirety, Sullivan & Gilbert's nautical

Comic Opera!

With a great cast, complete chorus and entire new scenery and costumes.

H. M. S. PINAFORE!

H M S P

Friday, March 21.

Friday, March 21,

H M S P

Prices of Admission, - - - - 50 and 75
Reserved seats, - - - - - - $100
Sale commences Friday, March 18, at Curtis & Ewings.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. Macon County Circuit Court.
MACON COUNTY.

Adam E. Wyler vs John Scelig, Amanda Scelig and Joseph Miller. Bill to foreclose mortgage

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause in said court at the December Term A. D., 1878, I, John A. Brown, Master in Chancery for said court on Monday the 17th day March, A. D., 1879, at the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the west door of the court house, in Decatur in said county, the following described real estate situated in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, to-wit, beginning at the northwest corner of lot one (1) northwest quarter of section (5) town fourteen (14) north range one (1) east of the third principal meridian; thence south one and 30-100 (1 30 100) chains; thence east five and 36-100 (5 36 100) chains; thence north one and 30-100 (1 30-100) chains; thence west five and 30-100 (5 30-100) chains to the place of beginning, containing 73-100 acres, together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging. Said premises will be sold subject to redemption.

JOHN A. BROWN,
Master in Chancery for Macon Co., Ill.

I A BUCKINGHAM, Solicitor for Compl't.
Decatur, Ill., Feb. 24, 1879.

PARTITION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. In the Circuit Court to
COUNTY OF MACON, } the May Term A D 1879.

Hannah Mahannah, Stephen Mahannah, Harvey Mahannah, Henry Mahannah and James W. Mahannah vs. Jacob Mahannah, Eli Mahannah, Mariah Latham and Henry Latham—Partition.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Jacob Mahannah, Eli Mahannah, Mariah Latham and Henry Latham, defendants in the above entitled cause, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said circuit court of Macon county, notice is hereby given the said Jacob Mahannah, Eli Mahannah, Mariah Latham and Henry Latham, that the the complainants heretofore filed their bill of complaint in said court, on the chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable at the court house in the city of Decatur in said county, on the second Monday of May, A D 1879, as is by law required, which cause is now pending and undetermined in said court.

R. McCLELLAN, Clerk

JEAN F. WEBB, Compl't's solicitor. 50-4t

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

To Patrick Cunningham or whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots, for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1877, for the taxes for the year 1876, I purchased the following described town lot, to-wit: Lot 1 in block 2, in Renshaw's addition to Decatur, Illinois, taxed in the name of Patrick Cunningham; and that the time of redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1879.

ISAAC C. HOUCK,
Skelly & Co., Assignees.

DR. P. B. SPARKS.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

All calls promptly responded to in the city or country, night or day. Residence first house north of I. Shellabarger's, on North Franklin street.

OFFICE—At his residence, Decatur, Ill.

DOCTOR CORMAN

DENTIST.

DECATUR, ILL.

OFFICE OVER LINN & SCRUGG'S STORE Sign of the GOLDEN TOOTH.

Preserving the natural teeth a specialty.

Artificial teeth made of the best material, and perfect fits warranted.

All work warranted first-class, and perfect satisfaction given in all cases.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN AND FREE OF CHARGE.

Remember the Sign of the Golden Tooth

Office [illegible]

Sept. 23 1879—6

NEW FURNITURE STORE

AT THE

Old Revere House Block.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Decatur and Macon county, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a splendid stock o

NEW FURNITURE!

TINWARE AND STOVES

Which he is selling

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

And at the

Lowest Possible Rates.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY.

Second-Hand Furniture

Bought and sold, and new goods exchanged for old.

GIVE ME A CALL and a TRIAL

Jan. 21 d&wly EDWARD HOUSTON, Agent.

SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

The popular young actor,

J. G. STEELE

And the famous Dutch comedian,

CHARLIE COLLINS,

In the thrilling military drama

NORTH and SOUTH

Produced under the auspices of the

DECATUR GRENADIERS.

Assisted by the

YOUNG LADIES of DECATUR

ADMISSION. - - - 25 and 50 cents.

Reserved seats at Curtis & Ewing's without extra charge.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have arranged with

Prof. William C. Richards, A. R. H. D.

For the delivery of a course of lectures at the

Tabernacle,

ON

POPULAR SCIENCE.

This course will consist of Three Evening Lectures, and one matinee on the following dates:

Monday, March 17,

The Matter King, or the Royal Work of Oxygen on the Cosmos.

Tuesday, March 18,

"The Matter Queen" or the Chemistry of Water.

Wednesday, March 19,

"Franklin's Kite" or Electrial Story and Phenomina.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19

Prof. Richard's carries with him an immense amount of apparatus which he uses in illustrating his lectures.

The enthusiasm with which he has been received at other points in addition to his high reputation as a lecturer is a guarantee that these entertainments will be both pleasing and profitable to all who attend.

The prices of admission in other places have been as follows: Single tickets, 50 cents, course of 3 lectures, $1.00, Matinee, 25c. The Y. M. C. A. are anxious to place these entertainments within the reach of everynody and have therefore made the following low rates of admission:

Course Ticket, (3 Eve'g Lectures, 1 Matinee), 50c
Single admission to Eve'g Lecture, - - 25c
" Matinee, - - - 15c

Tickets for sale by W. R. Abbott, Curtis & Ewing, J. S. Hand & Co., J. M. Stookey & Co. For a list of topics and experiments at different lectures and further information, see hand bills.

Edmondson's Patent Interchangable Grooved

SPECTACLES.

The very Best in Use. Every pair warranted. Call and Examine Goods and See Circulars.

Only Authorized Agent, A. F. JENISON, Jeweler and Watchmaker, No. 6 Water St., Decatur, Ill.

SMITH & MAY,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Decatur, Ill.

COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Low Prices,
Full Weight and Measure,
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

13m

DECATUR VINEGAR FACTORY

We now manufacture and have for sale,

Pure Cider and White-wine Vinegar.

For the Trade.

We pay Cash for Hard Cider and Fallen Apples Delivered at our Factory, opposite our Brewery on South Broadway.

Decatur, Ill.

HARPSTRITE & SHLAUDEMAN

DR. J M. BLYTHE,

DENTIST.

Offers his professional services to the public. Residence, S. W. corner William and Monroe streets. All work warranted.

Office in Opera Block, over C. U. Lewis' grocery store Decatur Ill. [illegible] 51-28

FREE DISTRIBUTION.

Every purchaser of $5.00 worth of goods from our large and well selected retail stock, consisting of

CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS ETC.

Will be presented with a ticket entitling the holder to one share in the FREE DISTRIBUTION of the following articles:

One $50 GOVERNMENT BOND.
One HOWE SEWING MACHINE.
One HAWORTH CHECK ROWER.
One SILVER TEA SET, From Abbott's Jewelry Store.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY JANUARY 2, 1880.

J. R. RACE & CO.

N. B.—Cassimere Pants Made to Order for $5.00

FAVORITE STOVE STORE

DENNIS & REA.

This is the place to buy the BEST POCKET KNIVES, BEST SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, BEST SILVER-PLATED SPOONS, BEST SILVER-PLATED KNIVES and FORKS, and the BEST HEATING AND COOKING STOVES IN THE WORLD.

☞ Look out for the sign of the "Favorite" Stove, South side New Square.

THE UNDERTAKER WANTS TO SEE YOU

P. PERL,

The CHEAP Undertaker.

(Successor to Laux Brothers.)

This gentleman has been residing in Decatur for almost a year, and in that period has proved himself the cheapest man in the business. We earnestly recommend our friends and patrons to

CALL ON HIM AND

Inspect his Goods and Learn his Terms

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

☞ His stock is all New and Good, and of Superior quality.

AT ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL— CAN BE SEEN FROM 8:30 A.M. TO 5 P.M. EACH DAY.

ROCK CRYSTAL GLASSES

IMPROVE YOUR

EYE-SIGHT!

DR. A. MEYER,

FRENCH OPTICIAN,

And Lecturer on the Human Eye, Its Diseases and Spectacles; Optician from many Institutions and from Hospital and Eye Infirmary, is here with his Celebrated Glasses made out of PURE ROCK CRYSTAL, instead of poor glass, which are the best for the eyes. He has glasses for Weak Eyes, Watering Eyes, for Cataract, for Near Sight, for Over-sighted, in short for all who have any difficulty of the Eye, and a sure relief for any poor Eyes. He will fit any Eye in three minutes without any pain, however difficult the Eye may be. The best of reference given.

Mr. Meyer has an Optical Institution in SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, and is traveling at this time through the United States for the purpose of making known his theory to the American public.

Mr. Meyer comes here well recommended in the highest terms of praise by numerous certificates from the most eminent physicians, oculists and divines, and the most prominent men of the country.

The undersigned take pleasure in stating that they have examined most of the lenses of Mr. A Meyer and give it as our belief that he is entire master of his art as an optician. He was able to demonstrate the adaptability of his lenses to almost, if not all disorders of vision not depending upon organic diseases. It is furthermore our belief that he is a candid, honest gentleman and no one need feel afraid of being humbugged who may trust to his opinion. The credentials in his possession are from persons of character and respectability, quite a number of whom are known to us, and we can vouch for their standing in the profession.

DECATUR.—Dr. W. J. Chenoweth, Dr. S. MacBride, Dr. J. N. Randall, Dr. G. P. Sibley, Dr. R. L. Walston, Dr. W. Blostetler, Dr. A. J. Stoner, Dr. A. J. Stoner, Dr. I. N. Barnes, Dr. M. Brandom, Dr. E. W. Moore, Rev. H. Buch, D.D., Rev. W. K. Goodwin, D.D., Rev. W. H. Moore, L. Burrows, Dr. J. Stebbins King.

DANVILLE.—Dr. P. H. Barton, Dr. G. W. Jones, Dr. W. F. Elliott, Dr. A. H. Kimbrough, R. W. Hanford, Hon. H. W. Beckwith, J. G. English, Pres't 1st nat'l bank, Rev. A. L. Brooks, Rev. T. A. Parker, Rev. W. S. Musgrove, Rev. W. M. MacElfresh, Rev. James Riley.

CHICAGO.—Lyman Trumbull, J. M. Adis, Jr., John V. Farwell, W. C. D. Grannis, Col. Gri Balcom, A. P. Miller, Dr. Manheim, L. S.; D. W. Hitchcock, C. B. & Q. R'y.; Henry Starring, G. W. Hale, Phil Sheridan, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.; M. P. Small, Brevet Brig. Gen. U.S.A.; Emery A. Storrs, T. N. Dunham, L. W. Conkey, A. A. Hobart, C. S. Cameron, S. D. Childs, G. D. Whitcomb, J. H. MacVicker, John M. Hamlin, George A. Ida.

For Family Use.

FRED KUNY,

At his manufactory, corner East Main and Jackson streets, is prepared to furnish the public with the very best bottled

EXPORT BEER.

For Family Use.

ALL ORDERS LEFT WITH HIM WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED.

JEAN F. WEBB,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

And Solicitor in Chancery.

DECATUR, ILL.

Office, 21 Water St. Up Stairs.

H. MUELLER & CO.,

Dealers in

Guns, Revolvers, and all kinds of Sportsmen's Goods.

Also Gas Fixtures, Iron Lead and Brass Tubing and Fittings, Brass Valves and Cocks, Cistern' Deep Well and Force Pumps.

RUBBER HOSE BELTING & PACKING

and all kinds of Machinists Supplies.

Engines, Agricultural Implements and all kinds of machinery Repaired.

Also Blacksmithing, Plumbing, and Steam and Gas Fitting. All work warranted.

Cor. E. Main and State Sts. Decatur, Ill.

Closing Out

—TO—

QUIT BUSINESS.

CHEAP!

FOR CASH.

Come and see.

Rufus C Crocker.

New Bakery!

JOSEPH McCRARY

Has lately returned to Decatur, and resumed business at

No. 11 South Main-st.,

Where he will be glad to see everybody in need of choice

FRESH BREAD,

CAKES, PIES, ETC.

Decatur, Ill., March 10, 1879. 1m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

On and after Monday, Nov. 11, trains will leave Decatur, (Sundays excepted) as follows

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	8 00 a. m
Freght (Stock Express)	10 10 a. m
Accomodation	3 03 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Accomodation	10 10 a. m
Freight	9 35 a. m
Passenge	5 50p. m

E. T. JEFFERY, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.
H. TUCKER, Gen'l Freight Agt., Chicago.
C. O. JUDSON, Agent, Decatur.

TIME, PATIENCE AND MONEY

Saved by always taking the Great

WABASH

ROUTE,

FOR ALL POINTS

North, East, South or West

LIGHTNING TRAINS,

INVARIABLY ON TIME, WITH CLOSE AND SURE CONNECTIONS.

No Change of Cars to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Peoria, Burlington, Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joe, and only one change to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas and Texas,

FORMING THE

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST

—AND—

Only Direct Route

From the West to all points in the East, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston.

223 MILES,

The Longest Sleeping Car Line in the World.

DECATUR TIME TABLE:

MAIN LINE

GOING WEST.

No. 3 Fast Line	4:15a m
" 5 Fast Mail	3:00 p m
No 1 Through Express	11 45 m

GOING EAST.

No 2 Lightning Express	10.50 p. m
" 4 Atlantic "	11 45 a. m
No. 6, Accommodation Passenger	6 30 p m

The following freight trains will carry passengers with tickets:

Going East	9:45 a.m.
Going West	3:15 p. m.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

DEPART.

No 41 Through Express	3 50 a m
No. 43 Fast Line	4 25 a. m
" 45 Fast Mail	4 00p. m.
Freight No 51	7.40 am

ARRIVE

No 42 Lightning Express	10 35 p. m
" 44 Atlantic "	11 30 a. m
" 46, Accommodation	9 45 p m

A. L. HOPKINS, General Manager.
J. M. ANDREWS, Gen'l Sup't.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Toledo, Ohio.
K. HARWOOD Agent, Decatur Ill.

THROUGH TIME BY THE I. B. & W. Route.

STATIONS	Accom.	Mail.	Express.
I. B. & W. Ry.			
Lv Decatur	.....	.....	2 00 p m
Ar Monticello	.....	.....	3 55 p m
Ar White Heath	.....	.....	4 20 p m
Ar Champaign	.....	.....	5 20 p m
Lv White Heath	.....	.....	7 28 a m
Ar Clinton	.....	.....	8 20 a m
Ar Lincoln	.....	.....	9 15 a m
Ar Mason City	.....	.....	9 58 a m
Ar Havana	.....	.....	10 45 a m
Lv Champaign	.....	11 48 a m	3 20 a m
Ar Bloomington	.....	1 40 p m	5 30 a m
Ar Peoria	.....	3 40 p m	7 40 a m
Lv Champaign	6 00 a m	12 52 p m	11 35 p m
Ar Danville	7 25 a m	2 20 p m	1 10 a m
Via Wabash Ry.			
Lv Decatur	.....	11 45 a m	10 45 p m
Lv Tolono	.....	1 00 p m	12 00 mdt
Ar Danville	.....	2 20 p m	1 15 a m
Via I. B. & W. Ry			
Lv Danville	7 55 a m	2 30 p m	1 23 a m
" Indianapolis	11 00 a m	5 40 p m	4 10 a m
" Cincinnati	4 05 p m	10 40 p m	8 15 a m
" Dayton	5 40 p m	.....	9 30 a m
" Columbus	7 25 p m	12 50 a m	2 20 p m
" Zanesville	1 35 a m	7 35 a m	2 57 p m
" Wheeling	6 05 a m	11 25 a m	6 15 p m
" Washington	8 00 p m	8 00 p m	8 10 a m
" Baltimore	9 10 p m	7 35 p m	7 45 a m
" Pittsburg	.....	7 50 a m	7 35 p m
" Harrisburg	.....	3 55 p m	4 00 a m
" Philadelphia	3 25 a m	7 20 p m	7 40 a m
" New York	6 45 a m	10 05 p m	10 35 p m
" Crestline	.....	4 22 a m	12 05 p m
" Cleveland	.....	7 10 p m	2 40 p m
" Buffalo	.....	1 10 p m	8 05 p m
" Huston	.....	8 20 a m	2 40 p m
" Louisville	7 40 p m	11 00 a m	8 20 a m
" Nashville	.....	7 10 a m	7 30 p m

Express between Champaign and Peoria, Champaign and Danville, and from Decatur east via Wabash and I. B. & W. Railways, runs daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday. Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars with State Rooms, run on Express between Indianapolis and Peoria. Through Coaches run on Express from Decatur to Indianapolis via Wabash Railway.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Receiver.
JNO. W. BROWN, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Indianapolis, Ind.

For through tickets and further information address W. S. MARSHALL, Agent, Decatur, Ill.

Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield RAILWAY CO.

Take this for the East and all points North and South on the Chicago & Paducah Railway, Illinois Central, (Chicago Division), Paris and Danville Railway, E. T. H. & C. R'y, and L. C. & S. R'y. Close connection being made at all Junction Stations, and through tickets on sale at the ticket office, Decatur, Ill.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 11 1878, trains will depart from and arrive at Decatur, daily, except Sundays as follows:

GOING EAST.

Accommodation leaves Decatur at	6 00
Passenger leaves Decatur at	1 15

ARRIVE FROM THE EAST.

Accommodation arrives at Decatur at	8 30 p m
Passenger arrives at Decatur at	11 35 a m

This is the best and quickest route between

D. C. MOORE,
Chief Engineer and Supt.
D. H. FITCH, Train Master.
GEORGE E. LARY, Freight and Ticket Agt. Decatur, Ill.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECATUR RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

Night Express	Fast Day Ex. & Mail.	1878. Jan. 15th	Fast Day Ex. & Mail	Day Express
ARRIVE.			LEAVE.	
10.28 p m	3 50 p m	Decatur	4 30 p m	10.50 a m
9.38 "	2. 00 "	Mt Pulaski	5.22 "	9.30 "
9.14 "	2.35 "	Lincoln	5.50 "	7.45 "
8.34 "	1.56 "	Delavan	6.32 "	6.32 "
8 21 "	1:42 "	Green Val	6.45 "	6.15 "
7 55 "	1.20 "	Pekin	7.10 "	5 40 "
7.25 "	12.05 am	Peoria	7.45 "	5.00 p m
		Chicago		

Freight—Arrives 8 10 pm; depart 8:11 a m

G. R. COBLEIGH, Gen'l Sup't P. L. & D. R'y, Pekin.

L. M. RUPERT, G. T. A., P. L. & D. R'y, Pekin.

For through tickets and further information apply to K. HARWOOD, Agent, Union Depot, Decatur, Ill

Nov. 10, '78

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, March 24, 1878, Illinois Midland trains will leave Decatur Union Depot as follows.

DEPART FOR WEST.

No. 2, Mail and Express, 11 05, a. m.
No. 10, Local Freight, 5 05, a. m.

DEPART FOR EAST.

No. 3, Passenger, 5 00, a. m.
No. 7, Local Freight, 6 00, a. m.
No 1, Mail and Express, 5 45 p. m

Direct connection made at Peoria with C. B. & Q., T. P. & W., C. A. I. & P. and A. L. & P. trains for all points west and northwest.

—Direct connection made at Terre Haute with Vandalia trains for all points East, and with Evansville and Terre Haute trains for all points South.

A. E. SHRADER, Traffic Mang'r.

STREET RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Leave Old Square at 6:30, 7:07, 7:30 a. m

And every 30 minutes up to 10:30 p. m.

For morning trains going North and West will leave Old Square at 8:00 a. m.

For early morning train West will leave 8:30 "

Leave Depot 6:30, 7:00, 7:30 a. m.

And every 30 minutes until 11:00 p. m.

From 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. a car will leave each end of the route every 15 minutes.

Baggage conveyed to and from the depot, and calls made in time, for all trains if orders are left at Priest's Hotel in time to take cars.

Baggage to go on night or early morning trains must be delivered at Priest's Hotel by 9 o'clock p. m., or orders left for same by that time.

P. PRIEST, President.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®